

INTELLIGENCE IN COMBATTING TERRORISM

Subcourse Number IT 0468

EDITION D

U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000

4 Credit Hours

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to teach you the basic procedures of intelligence in combatting terrorism. Contained within this subcourse is instruction on identifying the terrorist threat, problems surrounding international terrorism, and the role of intelligence in countering the terrorist threat.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time the subcourse was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he," "him," "his," and "men," when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- TASK:** You will identify procedures to: Define what terrorism is; determine what motivates terrorists; define what intelligence in combatting terrorism means; and determine which agencies are responsible for countering specific terrorist threats.
- CONDITIONS:** You will have access to extracts from AR 525-13, FM 100-37, US Government Staff Papers, and periodicals.
- STANDARD:** You will recommend applicable counteraction and/or counterterrorism measures to thwart specific terrorist threats in accordance with the provisions of AR 525-13.

IT 0468

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTIONPage

Subcourse Overview	
. . .	i
Administrative Instructions.....	iv
Grading and Certification Instructions.....	iv
LESSON 1: Terrorist Threat.	
. . .	1-1
Part A: Historical Perspective.....	1-2
Part B: Terrorist from WWII to Late 80's.....	1-5
Part C: Terrorism in the Present Day.....	1-7
Part D: Categories of Terrorist Movements.....	1-9
Part E: Terrorist Motivation.....	1-15
Part F: Terrorism in the Spectrum of Conflict...	1-17
Part G: Future of Terrorism.....	1-18
Practice Exercise	1-20
Answer Key and Feedback	1-24
LESSON 2: Terrorist Organization.....	2-1
Part A: Terrorist Tactics.....	2-2
Part B: Terrorist Groups.....	2-4
Part C: Terrorist Organization	2-5
Part D: Terrorist Targets-United States.....	2-7
Part E: Domestic Terrorism	2-7
Part F: Anatomy of a Terrorist Incident.....	2-8

Practice Exercise	
2-11	
Answer Key and Feedback.....	2-14
IT 0468	ii
LESSON 3: Intelligence in Combatting Terrorism.....	3-1
Part A: Intelligence Support in Identifying the	
.....	Terrorist Threat 3-
2	
Part B: Methods in Combating Terrorism	3-3
Part C: Response Phases to a Terrorist Incident..	3-16
Part D: United States Government Policy.....	3-21
Part E: Legal Considerations	3-22
Practice Exercise.....	3-
26	
Answer Key and Feedback	3-30
Examination.....	E-1
APPENDIX A: Known Terrorist Organizations	A-1
APPENDIX B: Individual Protective Measures for US Military	
PersonnelB-1	
APPENDIX C: Terrorism Specific Terminology	C-1
APPENDIX D: Acronyms and Abbreviations	D-1

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Numbers of lessons in this subcourse: Three.
2. Materials needed in addition to this booklet are a #2 pencil, an ACCP Examination Response Sheet and a preaddressed envelope. Publication extracts appear throughout the subcourse.
3. Supervisory requirements: None.

GRADING AND CERTIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Examination: This subcourse contains a multiple-choice examination covering the material contained in the three lessons. After studying the lessons and working through the Practice Exercises, complete the examination. Mark your answers in the subcourse booklet; then, transfer them to the ACCP Examination Response Sheet. Completely blacken out the lettered oval which corresponds to your selection (A, B, C, or D). Use a #2 lead pencil to mark your responses. When you have completed the Examination Response Sheet, mail it in the preaddressed envelope provided. Your examination score will be returned to you. A score of 70 or above is passing. Four credit hours will be awarded for successful completion of this examination.

IT 0468

iv

LESSON 1

TERRORIST THREAT

CRITICAL TASK: None.

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn how to define terrorism, list the motivators of terrorism, and categorize terrorist movements.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTIONS: Describe the terrorist threat, identify the types of terrorism, and define the role that terrorism plays in global conflict.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and extracts from AR 525-13.

STANDARDS: Procedures for identifying specific terrorist threats will be in accordance with provisions of AR 525-13.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

AR 525-13.
FM 19-30.
FM 100-37.
FC 100-37-2

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a special type of violence. It is a tactic used in peace, conflict, and war. The threat of terrorism is ever present, and an attack is likely to occur when least expected. A terrorist attack may be the event that marks the transition from peace to conflict or war. Combatting terrorism is a factor to consider in all military plans and operations. Combatting terrorism requires a continuous state of awareness; it is a necessary practice rather than a type of military operation. Terrorism is a criminal offense under nearly every national or international legal code. With few exceptions, acts of terrorism are forbidden in war as they are in times of peace. See, for example, the Hague Regulation of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

There is little that can strike more fear in a society than the spectre of terrorist violence. This ruthless phenomenon is not new. Terrorism has been practiced for a variety of reasons with varied degrees of success since the beginning of mankind. The plots and brutality of terrorism are as much a part of the progression of history as the invention of the wheel. Just as mankind has progressed, so has terrorism progressed. Extensive research has been directed towards trying to understand terrorists, their ideologies, goals, motivations, and organizations. It is

because of past

terrorists' successes that we can expect to see an increase of terrorism on a worldwide scale. As a result, the United States military will continue to be a primary terrorist target. Defining terrorism has been a source of universal disagreement. There are diverse beliefs regarding the right of a people to revolt. An individual who is labeled as a terrorist by one segment of society may be viewed as a freedom fighter by another segment. When does the legitimate right to change one's government stop and the government's responsibilities to protect its citizens begin?

The definition of terrorism used for all Department of the Army (DA) counterterrorism activities is found in Army Regulation 525-13. Therein, terrorism is defined as "the calculated use of violence

or threat of violence to attain goals that are political, religious or ideological in nature. This is done through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear. Terrorism involves a criminal act that is often symbolic and intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims."

Listed below are additional definitions of terrorism:

"...the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a revolutionary organization against individuals or property with the intention of coercing or intimidating governments or societies, often for political or ideological purpose." - US Department of Defense, 1983.

...the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." - FBI, 1983.

"...premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents." - US State Department, 1984.

"...violent criminal conduct apparently intended: (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the conduct of a government by intimidation or coercion, or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping." - US Department of Justice, 1984.

"...the unlawful use or threat of violence against persons or property to further political or social objectives. It is usually intended to intimidate or coerce a government, individuals or groups or to modify their behavior or policies." - The Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, 1986.

"violence for...effect...not primarily, and sometimes not at all for physical effect on the actual target, but rather for its dramatic effect on the audience..." - Brian Jenkins, Rand Corp.

PART A: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Throughout history, terrorism has been refined in order to gain legitimacy. History abounds with examples of terrorism and its influence on the shaping of human development. In ancient times, terrorism was almost exclusively the deed of the sword, bow and arrows, and poison. The invention, and subsequent advent of the use of gunpowder in war, has changed the terrorist's means to that of bombs. Bombings have emerged as the most common tactic employed by

terrorists. Risk International, a Washington, D.C. area research organization, determined that in the 21 years following 1970, approximately 65 percent of all recorded terrorist incidents were bombings.

The history of terrorism can be divided into four broad periods of time. The ancient form of terrorism generally lacked unity and clear-cut ideology. Terrorist incidents may have been motivated by conspiracies, divided loyalties, and in many cases mere acts conducted to slay an oppressor. The Scythians, a tribe who lived around the Caspian Sea, played a role in the use of terrorism from the 9th to the 3rd centuries BC. Through use of indiscriminate terror, this small tribe controlled a land mass approximately the size of modern day Iran. Some of their acts included drinking the blood of their enemies, skinning their enemies alive, or scalping them.

Tyrannicide, the "legal killing of a tyrant," gained legitimacy with the assassination of Caesar. Often the assassins who slew a tyrant were honored as liberating heroes and often ascended the empty throne of the slain ruler only to become oppressors themselves. The terrorist pressures on the leaders and society forced the leaders to adopt stronger defensive and protective measures that in the long run created even more repression. This vicious cycle usually created more dissent and dissatisfaction which is precisely what the terrorists needed to destabilize the social and political system. This remains the basic principle of revolutionary terrorist strategy today.

The Greeks and Romans institutionalized the use of terror by the state. As an example, the Roman penal code authorized the use of the rack, leaden balls, barbed hooks, hot plates, and arm compressing cords.

Genghis Khan and Tamerlane used somewhat different forms of terrorism. Khan, upon capturing his neighbors, the Tartars, consolidated his victory by destroying nearly all of that society's males. Boys were spared if they were no taller than a cartwheel's linchpin. All women and surviving children were then enslaved. In fact, prisoner taking was a form of taxation. Khan captured and executed the entire Scythian tribe. Tamerlane, among other things, used to build mountains out of the skulls of his victims.

During the inquisition, torture was for God's Greater Glory. In 1252, Pope Innocent IV, in his Papal bull, "AD EXTIR PANDA", authorized torture of the accused to obtain the victim's confessions and the names of additional heretics. Many, like Joan of Arc in 1431, were publicly executed. Under the Grand Inquisitor, Tomas de Torquemada, brutalities were ingenious and numerous. During this period of time, some 2,000 people were put to death at the stake.

The second period of terrorism began with the adoption of gunpowder to warfare. The American and French Revolutions could be characterized as the transitory period which resulted in the founding of true revolutionary terrorism. The French revolution, begun in 1789, culminated with the Reign of Terror (1793 to 1794). Historians differ as to the precise cause. Some attribute it to the uprising of the French peasant masses and other underprivileged against the feudal regime. Others view it as a result of the new and growing middle class, the bourgeoisie of France, seeking their place in the sun. Both the lower and middle classes had legitimate grievances; taxation was unequal, corruption rife, as well as other injustices. Many historians attribute the actual beginning of the revolution to the storming of the Bastille in Paris on July 14, 1789, by a peasant mob. The rise to power of the Jacobins and the subsequent

French Revolution, led by Robespierre, resulted in the end of the reign of King Louis XVI. The royal family was imprisoned in August 1791. Subsequently, both the king and his queen, Marie Antoinette, were sentenced to death and died under the blade of the guillotine. Mass killings began in September 1792. Aristocrats and priests who did not flee France were executed without the benefit of trial. In September alone, 2,000 were put to death. In response to the Jacobin slogan, "Let us make terror the order of the day," 2,663

men and women were guillotined in the final two months of the Great Terror. Throughout the entire period, more than 17,000 were killed.

During the American Revolution there were isolated acts of terrorism. Some of the groups involved included: the Torgs and the American colonists who used hostile Indian tribes against the civilian population; the "Liberty Boys" of Georgia; Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox" (South Carolina); and Ethan Allan and the "Green Mountain Boys" of Vermont. A point to remember is that neither General Washington nor the Continental Congress advocated nor condoned the use of terrorism by the Continental Army. This is an important fact to remember, for many modern day terrorist groups link their actions to those of the American Revolution. In his speech of November 13, 1974, at the United Nations Assembly, Yasir Arafat, head of the PLO terrorist group, tried to equate his murderous organization to the American people in their struggle for liberation from the British colonists. "If these Arabs are now being called terrorists," he said, "those 18th Century Americans should also be classified as terrorists." He compared himself to George Washington, the "heroic Washington whose purpose was his nation's freedom and independence."

Answering Arafat on November 21 at the same forum, the chief American delegate, John A. Scali, rejected this equation of the historic American Revolution with the Arabs' "indiscriminate terror." Said Scali: "There were instances during the American Revolution where innocent people suffered, but there were no instances where the revolutionary leadership boasted of or condoned such crimes. There were victims on both sides but no deliberate policy of terrorism. Those who molded our nation and fought for our freedom never succumbed to the easy excuse that the "end justifies the means."

The use of organized guerrilla and partisan groups during the war between the States was widespread. Although not sanctioned by their respective governments, a number of terrorist acts were committed. Groups such as the Jayhawkers, Regulators, and Redlegs on one side and the Bushwackers and Border Ruffians on the other side practiced terror tactics. Men such as J. H. Lane, C. R. Jennison, W. C. Quantrell, and others, gained a great deal of notoriety for their acts; and, in some cases, paradoxically, respectability as well.

The third period of terrorism dates from the 1860s and extends through the end of World War II. During this period, the political and philosophical foundations of modern terrorism were formed. Some of the philosophical publications included: Sergei Nechayev's The Catechism of a Revolutionary and Friedrich Engels, The Anti-Duhring of 1877. Some of the key points of these philosophies are important for discussion. For example, the Catechism describes the revolutionary: "A Revolutionary...no interest of his own...no feelings...no belongings. He will be the implacable enemy of the world, if he continues to live in it, that will be only so as to destroy it more effectively." The Anti-Duhring theory states: "We (communists) reject any dogmatic morality (forever)...henceforth, we reject any unchangeable moral law allegedly having its permanent principle."

These philosophical pronouncements have been translated into almost every known language. Mikhail Bakunin, who many believe to be the father of anarchist terrorism, exported his revolutionary terrorist philosophy and violence from Russia into Central and Western Europe with rare success. Nonetheless, he planted the seeds of terrorism which are producing some of the most vicious violence evident today. When Czar Alexander II, of Russia, was assassinated by a group known as the people's will, that event helped set in motion a series of events which lead to

the Russian revolution and the killing of the Russian Royal family at Ekaterinenburg. When Gavril Princip, the Serbian Revolutionary, mortally wounded Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo, it was a terrorist act motivated by nationalism. His shots brought about the downfall of a dynasty, other dynasties soon would fall, which lead to the beginning of the First World War; millions of deaths; and lead to the shaping of a new Europe which in turn lead to another world war. Contemporary terrorists have drawn heavily on these events and the writings of Nechayev, Engels, and others.

Some of these include: Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Party, "Soul on Ice;" The American Terrorist of the 1960s; Arab Commandos of the 60s and 70s; Carlos Marighella, author of the "Mini-Manual for Urban Guerrilla Warfare;" Che Guevarra; and Mao Tse-Tung. The list is indeed far longer than the few examples listed.

During this period, there were numerous terrorist incidents. One of the more prominent examples occurred in 1877. Unemployment, a harsh winter, anarchist propaganda, police overreaction, and a large bomb thrown at the police culminated with the Haymarket Square Riot on 1 May 1877. Initially, 3,000 demonstrators confronted 180 police. When a bomb exploded in the police ranks, one policeman was killed and several policemen were wounded. In the ensuing gun battle, 7 police were killed and over 60 were wounded. Police raids and arrests, followed by grand jury indictments and a trial, resulted in nine indictments and 8 convictions. Four of the convicted individuals were subsequently executed. August Spies, convicted anarchist, stated, "There will be a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle." The significance of the Haymarket riots was that, with the conviction and subsequent executions of several of the leaders, most of the anarchist movement in the United States was ended.

PART B: TERRORIST FROM WWII TO LATE 80'S

The fourth period of terrorism dates from post WWII to the present day. This period has seen the rise of National/Separatists movements. Examples of these include: The conflict in Ireland; the conflict in Palestine; the Sikhs movements for a State of Bengal separate from India; the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), fighting for a separate, independent state within Ethiopia; and the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), fighting for the independence of French Quebec. Wars of National Liberation have been numerous. Examples include: Kenya, Cypress, Aden, Algeria, and Rhodesia. Extreme Right Wing Terrorism also had a resurgence. Examples of these groups include: Military Sports Group Hoffman (former West Germany), the Black Order in Italy, The National Front of the United Kingdom, State Supported Terrorism (International), Uganda (Idi Amin), Haiti (Duvalier Family), Argentina (Death Squads), El Salvador (Death Squads), and the former USSR (KGB).

The current era differs from previous ones by advances in the technology of weapons; communications; transport; and, with the end of colonial times, the onset of an age of numerous movements and wars for "freedom, national liberation and self determination."

With rapid advances in communications technology, terrorists, for the first time, have an opportunity to present their case and cause directly to their target audience through the medium of television.

The development of swift, convenient and inexpensive mass transportation allows the terrorist to travel from country to country with a minimum of bother and inconvenience to set the stage for the evolution of international terrorism. The ready availability of light, efficient and deadly weaponry created a situation where the terrorists were more often than not better armed than the police and security authorities who were expected by society to defeat them.

The end of World War II found the European colonial powers weakened to the point of impotence. The Soviet Union, as one of the victors in the war, gained a huge territorial empire in Eastern

Europe where they escalated the Leninist ambition of world conquest through subversion and revolution. Holland, and to a lesser extent, Great Britain, arranged for an orderly and peaceful transfer of political power and independence to most of their former colonies. France, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium all struggled to varying degrees to retain their control of Asian and African colonies. All were subjected to wars of liberation by their colonial subjects and all lost their colonies as a result of those wars. In every event, those wars for independence or "wars for national liberation," involved, to at least some extent, the use of terrorist tactics and in most cases, by all parties involved in the war. In many, if not all of these wars, the revolutionary leaders were influenced by communist philosophy and/or trained in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union attempted to subvert or destroy non-communist revolutionary movements. In addition, the Soviet Union, or its surrogates, assisted leftist revolutionaries with weapons, supplies, advisors, and occasionally with troops. Just as importantly, perhaps more so, the political influence of the former East Bloc was used effectively within the United Nations to prevent or deter countermoves by non-communist entities. Some people will say that if the former Soviet Union had not collapsed, terrorism, and terrorist movements would be much more prevalent today.

The founding of the state of Israel in 1948 displaced a large percentage of the non-Jewish population of Palestine. The resulting turmoil, with hundreds of thousands of refugees through several generations condemned to live and die in refugee camps, made a fertile breeding ground for terrorists. Political extremism, with its routine use of terrorism, became commonplace and gained acceptance. In the past two decades, use of the tactics and strategies of terrorism have spread far beyond the scope of "wars of liberation" and have become a serious threat to the political and economic stability of the Western World.

The late 1960s marked the advent of modern terrorism in Western Europe and the United States. Numerous liberal political movements, ostensibly motivated by the involvement of the United States in Vietnam, became actively militant. The civil rights movement, particularly in the United States, had gained in popularity and acceptance. Within those two movements, extremists and communist-inspired activists attempted to gain control of some of the larger and more influential organizations. Groups which had espoused nonviolent political activism split along ideological lines with the extremist splinter groups turning to terrorism as a means to attain their political goals. For example, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), an

organization of leftist university students which originally advocated nonviolent political action to further the causes of civil rights and ending US participation in the Vietnamese war, escalated its activism to include sit-ins, street actions, demonstrations and arson. In 1969, the organization divided along ideological lines, resulting in the formation of the Weather Underground, a small but highly dedicated terrorist organization dedicated to the destruction of the United States and its form of government through violence and death. Likewise, Black extremists within the civil rights movements split off to become terrorist organizations advocating the establishment of a black nation within the territory of the United States and the destruction of the democratic process in this country. In both cases, leaders of those groups had close ties with, were supported, and in some cases, were trained by the former Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries of the day.

The situation in Western Europe, particularly Germany, was quite the same. The only major difference between European and American left-wing terrorist organizations was that the European groups tended to be more persistent, more violent, and more willing to acknowledge their ties to the communist cause of world revolution.

Two aspects of terrorism are inescapable: terrorism has been highly successful in surviving as an institution and perpetuating itself; and, on the other hand, it is becoming less and less successful at attaining its stated goals. In the short term, however, there is simply no other proven method whereby any petty radical with a cause can so quickly and easily be taken seriously by world leaders and governments. Terrorism has, in fact, become so successful in achieving notoriety that its use has been adopted by some governments. If a small group can gain attention and be taken seriously, one can well imagine the opportunities available to a national government which otherwise might appear quite unimportant in the international community.

PART C: TERRORISM IN THE PRESENT DAY

Terrorism in 1996 continued to cause grave concern and disruption in scores of countries. Combatting this menace remains a very high priority for the United States and many other nations. But finding clear "patterns" in this form of political violence is becoming more difficult.

The Department of State's annual Patterns of Global Terrorism focuses primarily on international terrorism involving citizens or territory of two or more states. It also describes but does not provide statistics on domestic terrorism abroad, which is an even more widespread phenomenon. The number of international terrorist incidents has fallen, from a peak of 665 in 1987, to 296 in 1996, a 25-year low. Moreover, about two-thirds of these attacks were minor acts of politically motivated violence against commercial targets, which caused no deaths and few casualties.

Yet while the incidence of international terrorism has dropped sharply in the last decade, the overall threat of terrorism remains very serious. The death toll from acts of international terrorism rose from 163 in 1995 to 311 in 1996, as the trend continued toward more ruthless attacks on mass civilian targets and the use of more powerful bombs. The threat of terrorist use of materials of mass destruction is an issue of growing concern, although few such attempts or attacks have actually occurred. Finally, domestic terrorism, in countries such as Algeria, India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan, appears to be growing and is more serious, in gross terms, than

international terrorism.

It is clear, in any case, that the damage to society from terrorism is very high, and not just in terms of the dead and wounded. Terrorism, by definition, is aimed at a wider audience than its immediate victims. Terrorists proved again in 1996 that they can command a worldwide audience for their crimes and cause great disruption, fear, and economic damage. A dramatic truck bombing of the Al Khubar apartment complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in June killed 19 US airmen, wounded 240 other US citizens, and resulted in many other casualties. A series of suicide bombings in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem by extremist groups aiming to destroy the Middle East peace process killed more than 60 and led to early elections and a change of government in Israel. And at the year's end, Marxist terrorists in Lima, Peru, grabbed the spotlight by seizing the Japanese Ambassador's residence and hundreds of hostages.

Terrorism by religious fanatics and groups manipulating religion, especially Islam, for political purposes continued to dominate international terrorism in 1996. Organized groups such as

HAMAS and the Palestine Islamic Jihad, that were behind the bus bombings in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and the al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, which continued acts of terror in Egypt, remained active and dangerous. And freelance, transnational terrorists, many of whom were trained in Afghanistan and are backed by international terrorist financiers such as the Saudi dissident Usama Bin Ladin, are a growing factor. Ethnic terrorism in such places as Chechnya, Tajikistan, and Sri Lanka took a heavy toll, and the Kurdistan Workers' Party maintained its campaign of terror against Turkey.

Although the variety and complexity of terrorism and its dynamic quality are challenges to defining clear patterns, there has been a heartening trend among governments to condemn terrorism absolutely, irrespective of motive. One positive result of this growing policy of zero tolerance for terrorism is a decline in state-sponsored terrorism, although Iran, the primary state sponsor, has not been deterred. As terrorism becomes more global, cooperation among states is indispensable. President Clinton has given high priority to counterterrorism in our diplomatic agenda, and the United States consults with dozens of governments and participates in a growing variety of multilateral initiatives against terrorism.

Six international counterterrorist meetings were held in 1996:

- . The Philippines and Japan both hosted Asia and Pacific conferences on terrorism, the first of their kind in Asia. The United States participated in both.
- . In March at the "Summit of Peacemakers," held at Sharm ash Shaykh, Egypt, and cohosted by President Clinton and President Mubarak, 29 delegations pledged to fight terrorism and to support the Middle East peace process. A follow-up Working Group of experts from these countries met thereafter in Washington.
- . In April Peru hosted the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism in Lima, which confirmed the principle that terrorism, regardless of political motive, is a serious crime.
- . In July 1996 ministers of the G-7 and Russia met in Paris in response to a request from the G-7 summit in Lyon the previous year and endorsed 25 specific measures to improve security, prosecute and punish terrorists, tighten border controls, and prevent terrorist fundraising. They also called for a new international treaty outlawing terrorist bombings.

the ministers also adopted further steps to protect mass transportation (both air and ground) and enhance law enforcement and counterterrorist capabilities in many areas.

The United States took several steps in 1996 to sharpen our tools against terrorism in this country and abroad. In April the President signed into law the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. Among its many sections are a ban on fundraising in the United States by terrorist organizations to be designated by the Secretary of state, and improved means for excluding and deporting terrorists from the United States. Last August the President signed the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996, which imposes sanctions on foreign companies that invest in the development of Iran's or Libya's petroleum resources. The purpose is the help deny revenues that could be used to finance international terrorism.

The United States has trained more than 19,000 foreign law enforcement officials from more than 80 countries in such areas as airport security, bomb detection, maritime security, very important person (VIP) protection, hostage rescue, and crisis management. We also conduct a research and development program to use modern technology to defeat terrorists.

We can be proud of the successes we have achieved, but we cannot be complacent. Terrorism is a dynamic, moving target. Our defenses and deterrence mechanisms must be aggressive and flexible. As President Clinton declared in April: "We will never surrender to terror. America will never tolerate terrorism. America will never abide terrorists. Wherever they come from, wherever they go, we will go after them. We will not rest until we have brought them all to justice."

PART D: CATEGORIES OF TERRORIST MOVEMENTS

We will begin with the premise that almost all ideologically inspired terrorists are extremists of one type or another who believe that the use of any means is justified by their particular ideological objective. In short, accepted norms of behavior are subordinated to the higher cause toward which the terrorist strives. Extremists are, by their very nature, intolerant of beliefs which differ from their own. We who are not extremists sometimes fail to realize the zeal with which extremists hold to their beliefs, no matter how irrational they may seem to us. The "true believer" extremist has quite the same difficulty understanding why everyone does not believe as he does, and by extension, tends to consider non-believers as enemies. There are no neutral parties; therefore, no innocent victims. One is either for his cause or against it, a friend or an enemy. It is this mentality which accounts for much of the behavior that non-extremists have difficulty comprehending. Not all extremists are terrorists, nor are all terrorists extremists, but the types overlap to sufficient degree as to justify comment and consideration. Extremist (terrorist) thought and behavioral patterns will be discussed at greater length in a later lesson. For the present, we will attempt to categorize terrorists and terrorist movements by espoused motivation, always keeping in mind that the reason the terrorist gives as justification for his activities may or may not have any bearing on his real motivation.

Politically motivated terrorism, in the context of left-wing political ideology, particularly as concerns left-wing terrorist groups, may lead one to equate the term "left-wing" with true communism. This is inaccurate and can lead to dangerous and misleading judgements. True communism is not a reality. It does not exist. Although most left-wing and other "communist"

ideologies trace their philosophical beginnings to Marx, Engels and Lenin, numerous subordinate ideologies have split off from that movement in the past, and more will probably do so in the future. It is not possible within the constraints of this subcourse to discuss in detail the nuances of each and every shade of communist sub-ideology. We will concentrate, therefore, on those subordinate leftist ideologies which are most often espoused by left-wing terrorists and their organizations.

Marxist/Leninist Ideology

Marxist/Leninist is what most people think of when we discuss communist terrorist groups. In the early days of Lenin's political activism, he put forward the theory that the use of terrorism was sometimes justified in the furtherance of a just cause (communist revolution). Terrorism might or might not be necessary to bring about and win the revolution, but it would be used without reservation if it were felt that such a tactic was required. Lenin's philosophy included subversion of targeted governments, encouraging revolution by the masses, or even, if deemed desirable for his cause, peaceful coexistence with non-communist countries. In any event, all political activity, including the use of terrorism, would be subordinate to and under the control of the primary (communist) political organization. This particular ideology was the guiding principle of the Soviet

Union from the 1918 revolution until 1991, when the communist party was overthrown. In today's society, we find 75 to 85 percent of all terrorists groups following the Marxist/Leninist ideology.

Leon Trotsky (born Lev Bronstein), a disciple and close confidant of Lenin, played a major role in winning the revolution and the ensuing civil war in the Soviet Union. Trotsky's philosophy on the use of terror differed radically from that of Lenin and Stalin. Trotsky believed that world revolution in all non-communist countries should be immediate; that the Soviet Union should inspire and use terrorism to the greatest degree in bringing about such immediate revolution; and that every political (communist) organization should have and use its own terrorist element. Trotsky condemned any idea of political coexistence with non-communist forms of government and considered Lenin's policy of subversion from within to be too slow and ideologically impure to further the cause of world revolution. Trotsky, who came in a distant second to Stalin in the power struggle after Lenin's death, was later assassinated by the NKVD (KGB) in Mexico City, Mexico. His philosophy, however, has lived on in some of the more radical elements of the extreme left-wing.

Mao Tse-tung Ideology

Mao Tse-tung received his political education in the Soviet Union during its early days. He led the overthrow of the Imperial Chinese Government and later the successful communist revolution against the Koumintang (the ruling political party in China led by Chiang Kaichek). Mao is considered by many to be the father of modern subversive insurgency and revolution. Whereas the communist revolution in Russia began in the cities and spread to the countryside, revolution in China, under Mao, began in the countryside and then spread to the centers of population. Although Marx and Engels preached that worldwide communist revolution would evolve in industrialized, capitalistic societies, Mao taught that such movements would best succeed in agrarian societies in what we now refer to as the "third world." Mao believed that communism could not, and should not, coexist with other forms of government. Like Trotsky, he encouraged the extensive use of terrorism as a primary tool in bringing about worldwide

revolution by the masses. Mao took Trotsky's ideas a step further, however, in his belief that even after the revolution had been won, terrorism should continue as an instrument to enforce (communist) party purity. A glaring example of Mao's philosophy was the Cultural Revolution in China during the 1960s which all but returned China to the Stone Age. The Maoist philosophy of terrorism is considered to be the most violent and indiscriminate of all leftist sub-groups.

Fidel Castro Ideology

Fidel Castro and his Chief of Staff, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, adhered to the main-line Marxist/Leninist view of revolution. However, they, like Mao, adapted it to a rural setting, thus frequently using urban terrorist tactics in conjunction with rural activity. It is their example which is now followed in most (but not all) of the subversive insurgent groups in Latin America.

Today's anarchist/nihilist terrorist groups believe in and strive for the complete destruction of Western society as we know it. Many espouse support for and belief in communist imperialism for the good of the masses of the world. In reality, however, they propose only to destroy the targeted governments and other social institutions without advocating any real form of replacement government. They do not truly want revolution, only destruction. A number of American and West European Terrorist groups, the Red Army Faction (RAF) for example, are of this way of thinking.

The best way to summarize this ideology is to quote from a RAF statement: "Society is corrupt; it must be destroyed; that which comes later will be better." In specific terms, the major difference between anarchism and nihilism is that while anarchism calls for the destruction of existing governments and their controls, nihilism demands all of that in addition to destruction of all existing social institutions and structures.

Right-wing terrorist organizations are not quite as varied in their political and philosophical outlook as left-wing terrorist groups. It would be a mistake, however, to consider them as a philosophical and political entity. There are subtle (and some not so subtle) variations in outlook, nature and purpose among the right-wing groups just as there are among the left-wing groups. Within the right-wing, North American groups are almost homogenous in their rather modified view of reality, while European and Latin American groups tend to follow rather more closely the examples of Hitler and Mussolini.

Neo-Nazi

The Neo-Nazi outlook on life is modeled after that of the National-Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)(Nazi) of Adolph Hitler. It has two distinct focal points: nationalism and racism. The nationalistic part of Neo-Nazism considers both an economic system (state controlled means of production) and militarism. Most Neo-Nazi groups emulate some form of Hitler's militaristic uniforms and mannerisms. There is a strong tendency toward the wearing of tan or brown "uniforms," complete with Sam Browne belts; the traditional arm band; and use of the Nazi stiff-arm salute. Some American groups have even established "Hitler shrines" for an almost religious worship of Adolph Hitler. Extreme nationalism, which advocates coexistence, believes that the current government is controlled by communists, socialists, and Jews. An excellent illustration of extreme beliefs is the American Neo-Nazi's description of the United States Government as the "Zionist Occupation Government (ZOG)", an entity upon which they

have declared war. The proposed Neo-Nazi system somewhat resembles that of the extreme left, with its centralized (government and/or party) control of the economy and major means of production. The other major tenet of Nazism (and by extension Neo-Nazism) is racism. This includes both the claiming of racial superiority by their own group and proclaiming that inferior races (Jews, Blacks, and others) must be either subordinated or exterminated. In the case of European and American Neo-Nazis, the Aryan "race," defined as those of German, Scandinavian, Dutch, and English/Irish/Scotch descent, are genetically superior and destined to rule over all those of any other extraction. The major difference between European and American Neo-Nazi groups is that American groups do not stress the economic aspects of Nazism but rather usually portend a quasi-religious justification for their beliefs and actions. In particular, some American groups have reinterpreted the Bible in such a way as to not only explain but also demand the subjugation of non-Aryan groups and races. Given the implications of this quasi-religious outlook of their code, domestic Neo-Nazi terrorist groups must be considered somewhat religiously, as well as politically, inspired terrorists.

Neo-Fascism

Neo-Fascism, modeled on the political ideology of Italy's Mussolini and Spain's Franco, differs very little from Hitler's Nazism in its nationalistic (both economic and militaristic) outlook and its emphasis on internal control and order. Neo-Fascism, like Fascism, lacks the racial extremism of Nazism. Contemporary Neo-Fascist groups tend to concentrate their attention on restoring the

orderly and controlled society they envision as having previously prospered in Italy and Spain. To that end, they attempt to bring about a strong governmental reaction to their terroristic acts which they believe will result in a Fascist police state. They occasionally attempt to credit left-wing groups for their terrorist violence. Today's Neo-Fascist groups are found mostly in Italy, Spain, France, and a few South American countries.

Terrorists groups which might be categorized as nationalist/territorialist inspired are those who are (or who might claim to be) conducting activities to further the cause of their particular national, ethnic, or racial group, and to achieve independence or autonomy within a given geographic area.

There may be, and usually is, a secondary political or religious motivation. Although these groups point to a limited geographical area as the focal point of their interest, they usually have no geographical limit to their activities. In fact, their targets may be far removed from what they claim as their "homeland." Many such groups have close operational and support ties with other terrorist groups who espouse a variety of political and religious motivations. There are even some who receive support from foreign governments. Although claiming to be motivated by a feeling of nationalism, most such terrorist groups enjoy a much broader base of popular support among the groups they claim to represent than do others who espouse purely political motivations. They are particularly popular among expatriot or emigre groups of like background living throughout the world. For example, the Provisional Branch of the Irish Republican Army is quite popular among those claiming Irish descent in the United States, particularly in New England and New York, and meets a large percentage of its financial requirements through donations from those supporters.

Religious Terrorist

Religious terrorist groups, like political terrorists, claim as their membership those who hold

extreme beliefs. They tend to be totally intolerant of any group which does not adhere to their creed. Like their politically inspired counterparts, they can justify (or rationalize) their actions as only doing what is necessary for a higher purpose. As uncompromising as political extremists may appear to be, they cannot compete in dedication and zeal to the religiously inspired terrorist. Their actions are not only done for the betterment of mankind, they are demanded by God. Unlike political ideology, religious beliefs, particularly fundamentalist beliefs, can and do transcend lesser loyalties such as those to country, ethnic group, political ideologies and even family ties. Loyalty and dedication to God comes before all else. We are dealing here with the extremes of extremism, bordering on fanaticism. This total dedication by the religiously inspired terrorist places the threat on a higher plane which requires a new level of understanding. As will be outlined in a later lesson, terrorist planning normally includes provisions for the safe getaway of the terrorist(s) upon completion of the terrorist act. However, when dealing with the religiously inspired terrorist, survival of the terrorist is not always required. What better way to die than while doing God's work and thus gaining an immediate one-way ticket to paradise. With religious extremism, the terrorist can rationalize not only the extermination of non-believers and infidels but also his own people and family if that's what might be required by God. This dissertation may appear to be an overstatement. It is not. The extremes of religious fanaticism cannot be overstated. History reveals that from the beginning of organized society, the number of wars, persecutions, exterminations and social upheavals motivated by religious rivals exceeds, that from any other single cause. When dealing with terrorist motivations, consider that the strongest are those concerning fundamental religious beliefs.

Establishment terrorism is often not considered terrorism but rather dismissed as oppressive internal measures of a dictatorship or police state. Throughout history, ruling groups have resorted to extremes of oppression to control their subjects. Such measures were rarely expressions of senseless brutality but rather well planned and executed programs with specific goals in respect to the actions and reactions desired from the ruled. The ultimate example of establishment terrorism as an institution is the "Thought Police," as depicted in George Orwell's 1984. The primary goal of such activity is to prevent an overthrow of the ruling group. The secondary objectives are to encourage desired patterns of behavior and to discourage activity that the ruling party or class believes to be detrimental to itself. In short, establishment terrorism is a methodology to ensure that the rulers remain on top and the ruled stay on the bottom. Some activities of the former internal security organizations of the Soviet Union could be considered

establishment terrorism. Examples were the open use of informants at all levels of society to erode any feeling of trust between friends, neighbors, and even between family members; arrests for no apparent reason in the middle of the night, followed by a secret trial and imprisonment or death; the disappearance of persons without any charge or even knowledge of their fate. These were not mindless acts by a sadistic government. They were entirely pragmatic acts, specifically designed to instill fear in the general population and preempt any organized resistance by creating in the people a feeling of distrust among themselves. How can there be a conspiracy if you can't trust your co-conspirators? Dictatorships (which includes dictatorships of the proletariat) do not desire that they be loved by their subjects, only that they retain power. If one assumes that establishment terrorism is entirely pragmatic, designed to encourage or discourage specific behavioral patterns in a ruled population, how then can we explain such monstrous events as the attempted extermination of Jews and other groups by the Nazis or of the Armenians by the Ottoman Turks? In the case of the European Jews and Gypsies, one might well ask, "what was the clear-cut behavioral pattern that almost caused their

extermination?" The answer is that the Nazi's program of extermination was not establishment terrorism which instills fear for the purpose of controlling population, but rather quite simply extermination for the sake of extermination. Establishment terrorism can exist only in nondemocratic countries where the rulers are not bound by laws. Unfortunately, a large number of the countries in today's world fall into this category.

Ideological mercenaries are persons who ply their terrorist trade to the highest bidder. They are ideological in that they limit their clients to those with whom they have at least some political or religious affinity. Persons in this category do not usually form their own groups, nor do they commonly perform terrorist operations on their own. Carlos the Jackal (born Illych Rameriz Sanchez) is the most widely known ideological mercenary. Born and raised in a devout communist family, Carlos sold his talents only to those terrorist organizations which adhered, at least in general terms, to his particular left-wing extremist philosophy. An example of group mercenaries would be the Japanese Red Army who conducted numerous operations on behalf of the Palestinians in exchange for terrorist training.

Non-ideological mercenary terrorists, like any other mercenary type, earn their daily bread by selling their expertise to the highest bidder. They will perform, on a contract basis, for any group which has the finances to pay. They have no more regard for political or religious consideration than a plumber, carpenter, or any other person with a marketable trade. It is strictly a business deal, no more and no less. This type is somewhat less common than the ideological mercenary. A few years ago, a Chicago criminal street gang, the El Rukn group, numbering in excess of 1,000 members, offered its services in the field of terrorism to Mr. Khaddafi of Libya for a sum in excess of one million dollars. The incident resulted in the conviction and jailing of several members of the group.

Politically inspired criminal terrorists are simply those whose motivations are, to at least some extent, both political and criminal. There are numerous examples of such groups, the Aryan Brotherhood (AB) being but one. The AB, an extensive prison gang operating both inside and outside the penitentiary system, maintains a close affiliation with the Aryan Nations and other right-wing extremist groups. AB members are criminals with a political bend. Their endeavors, both in and out of prison, include extortion, murder for profit, homosexual prostitution, illegal drugs and armed robbery. AB activities, both political and criminal, tend to target ethnic; racial; and political groups and individuals outside of their affiliation. Other groups involved in the so-called

"narco-terrorism" may have crossed that fine line between a politically-inspired terrorist organization using criminal activities to finance their operations to becoming a criminally-inspired organization using politics as a rationalization for their criminal activities.

The non-politically motivated terrorist is discussed here only for the purpose of pointing out that terrorism is not unique to ideologically motivated groups. Activities of these organizations, although not within the official purview of Military Intelligence, are of interest from an academic viewpoint because of their effectiveness. The major non-political terrorist organization is the so-called Mafia, a strictly criminal organization which has successfully controlled major portions of Italy through use of terror tactics and which has enjoyed a measure of success in the United States. The Mafia's secret to success is the use of terrorist tactics as a means of controlling large segments of the population through fear, much the same way that a dictatorship uses establishment terrorism to control its subjects. The Mafia uses bombs, assassination and kidnapping much the same way that any "conventional" terrorist group does.

Media publicity warns potential adversaries of their fate should they not cooperate with the Mafia or inform to the police. The Mafia should by no means be considered solely as a terrorist group, but rather as an example of how terrorist tactics may be adapted to non-ideological uses.

The use of terrorism as a tactic by insurgent groups is well documented. Its use during phase I of a subversive insurgency is to be taken for granted. One must realize that while terrorism may be used in an insurgency, terrorism is not always, and not even usually, indicative of insurgency. In a country beset with a subversive insurgency, the revolutionary forces will use terrorist tactics to further their cause by discrediting the existing government and controlling the population. Discrediting the government usually involves terrorist attacks on government or allied foreign officials, institutions and facilities. It is designed to show the target population that the government is impotent, unable to protect itself against the revolutionary forces, and cannot be expected to protect the general population. Like establishment terrorism in a dictatorship, the insurgents attempt to terrorize the target population to encourage or discourage certain behavior by the population. The insurgents will require the population to pay taxes; furnish logistical and manpower support; and to use insurgent, not government, institutions such as schools and other services. Discouraged activity will include cooperation with existing government, military, and police authorities; serving in those government services; paying of taxes, and so on. Terrorist activity by insurgent forces will be at the highest level during Phase I, will fall off during Phase II, and will be at its lowest level when the insurgency enters Phase III. As previously stated, terrorism is used as a tactic in a subversive insurgency, but acts of terrorism do not automatically indicate that a stability and support operations (SASO) is in progress. In essence, insurgent groups use terrorism as a tactic while terrorist groups use terrorism as a strategy.

Special interest groups, composed of members whose only common denominator may be an almost fanatical concern with a particular issue or interest, have taken to the use of terrorist tactics

like a duck to water. Anti-nuclear, anti-abortion, peace, and environmentalist groups in particular have adopted terrorist tactics as a "legitimate" methodology to influence governments and whole societies. Although the participation of special interest groups in terrorist tactics is a relatively recent development, these groups have been responsible for extensive destruction of property; serious injury; and even death to innocent persons. While not usually considered in a discussion of terrorist types and groups, special interest groups can be just as dangerous as any terrorist organization. Some of these organizations are more than willing to wage death and destruction for the betterment of humanity as seen through their eyes. They cannot be ignored.

PART E: TERRORIST MOTIVATION

Terrorists are inspired by many different motives. Students of terrorism classify them into three categories: rational, psychological, and cultural. A terrorist may be shaped by combinations of these.

Rational Motivation

The rational terrorist thinks through his goals and options, making a cost-benefit analysis. he seeks to determine whether there are less costly and more effective ways to achieve his

objective than terrorism. To assess the risk, he weighs the target's defensive capabilities against his own capabilities to attack. He measures his group's capabilities to sustain the effort. The essential question is whether terrorism will work for the desired purpose, given societal conditions at the time. The terrorists's rational analysis is similar to that of a military commander or a business entrepreneur considering available courses of action.

Groups considering terrorism as an option ask a crucial question: Can terrorism induce enough anxiety to attain its goals without causing a backlash that will destroy the cause and perhaps the terrorists themselves? To misjudge the answer is to risk disaster. Recent history offers examples of several groups that had apparently good prospects for success which paid the price of misjudging reaction to terrorism. In the early 1970s, the Tupamaros in Uruguay and the ERP (People's Revolutionary Army) and Montoneros in Argentina misjudged a hostile popular reaction to terrorism. They pushed the societies beyond their threshold of tolerance and were destroyed as a result. The same is true of several groups operating in Turkey in the late 1970s and, possibly, several Mafiosi families in Italy in the 1990s.

Psychological Motivation

Psychological motivation for terrorism derives from the terrorist's personal dissatisfaction with his life and accomplishments. He finds his *raison d'être* in dedicated terrorist action. Although no clear psychopathy is found among terrorists, there is a nearly universal element in them that can be described as the "true believer." Terrorists do not even consider that they may be wrong and that others' views may have some merit. Terrorists tend to project their own antisocial motivations onto others, creating a polarized "we versus they" outlook. They attribute only evil motives to anyone outside their own group. This enables the terrorists to dehumanize their victims and removes any sense of ambiguity from their minds. The resulting clarity of purpose appeals to those who crave violence to relieve their constant anger.

The other common characteristics of the psychologically motivated terrorists is the pronounced need to belong to a group. With some terrorists, group acceptance is a stronger motivator than the stated political objectives of the organization. Such individuals define their social status by group acceptance. Terrorist groups with strong internal motivations find it necessary to justify the group's existence continuously. a terrorist group must terrorize. As a minimum, it must commit violent acts to maintain group self-esteem and legitimacy. Thus, terrorists sometimes carry out attacks that are objectively nonproductive or even counterproductive to their accounted goal.

Another results of psychological motivation is the intensity of group dynamics among terrorists. They tend to demand unanimity and be intolerant of dissent. With the enemy clearly identified and unequivocally evil, pressure to escalate the frequency and intensity of operations is ever present. The need to belong to the group discourages resignations, and the fear of compromise disallows their acceptance. Compromise is rejected, and terrorist groups lean toward maximalist positions. Having placed themselves beyond the pale, forever unacceptable to ordinary society, they cannot accept compromise. They consider negotiation dishonorable, if not treasonous. This may explain why terrorist groups are prone to fracturing and why the splinters are frequently more violent than their parent group.

The Jewish experience in Palestine is a classic example of splintering. In 1931, Haganah broke from Haganah; in 1936, Irgun Svai Leumi split from Haganah B; and in 1940, Lochangei Herut Israel, or the Stern Gang, broke from Irgun. Each successive group was more rigid and

violence-prone than its parent.

The psychodynamics also make the announced group goal nearly impossible to achieve. A group that achieves its stated purpose is no longer needed; thus, success threatens the psychological well-being of its members. When a terrorist group approaches its stated goal, it is inclined to redefine it. The group may reject the achievement as false or inadequate or the result of the duplicity of "them." Nicaragua's Recontras, The Basque ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, "Basque Fatherland and Liberty"), and many Palestinian radical groups apparently suffer from fear of success. One effective psychological defense against success is to define goals so broadly that they are impossible to achieve. Even if the world proclaims the success of a political movement, the terrorists can deny it and fight on.

Cultural Motivation

Cultures shape values and motivate people to actions that seem unreasonable to foreign observers. Americans are reluctant to appreciate the intense effect of culture on behavior. We accept the myth that rational behavior guides all human actions. Even though irrational behavior occurs in our own tradition, we seek to explain it by other means. We reject as unbelievable such things as vendettas, martyrdom, and self-destructive group behavior when we observe them in others. We view with disbelief such things as the dissolution of a viable state for the sake of ethnic purity when the resulting ministates are economically anemic.

The treatment of life in general and individual life in particular is a cultural characteristic that has a tremendous impact on terrorism. In societies in which people identify themselves in terms of group membership (family, clan, tribe), there may be a willingness to self-sacrifice seldom seen elsewhere. (Note, however, that American soldiers are less surprised at heroic sacrifice for one's military unit; the difference among cultures is in the group with which one identifies.) At times, terrorists seem to be eager to give their lives for their organization and cause. The lives of "others," being wholly evil in the terrorists' value system, can be destroyed with little or no remorse.

Other factors include the manner in which aggression is channeled and the concepts of social organization. For example, the ambient level of violence is shaped by the political structure and its provisions for power transfer. Some political systems have no effective nonviolent means for the succession to power. A culture may have a high tolerance for nonpolitical violence, such as banditry or ethnic "turf" battles, and remain relatively free of political violence. The United States, for example, is one of the most violent societies in the world. Yet, political violence remains an aberration. By contrast, France and Germany, with low tolerance for violent crime, have a history of political violence.

A major cultural determinate of terrorism is the perception of "outsiders" and anticipation of a threat to ethnic group survival. Fear of cultural extermination leads to violence which, to someone who does not experience it, seems irrational. All human beings are sensitive to threats to the values by which they identify themselves. These include language, religion, group membership, and homeland or native territory. The possibility of losing any of these can trigger defensive, even xenophobic, reactions.

Religion may be the most volatile of cultural identifiers because it encompasses values deeply held. A threat to one's religion puts not only the present at risk but also one's cultural past and

the future. Many religions, including Christianity and Islam, are so confident they are right that they have used force to obtain converts. Terrorism in the name of religion can be especially violent. Like all terrorists, those who are religiously motivated view their acts with moral certainty and even divine sanctions. What would otherwise be extraordinary acts of desperation become a religious duty in the mind of the religiously motivated terrorist. This helps explain the high level of commitment and willingness to risk death among religious extremist groups.

PART F: TERRORISM IN THE SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT

Figure 1-1. Terrorism across the Spectrum of Conflict.

With the development of nuclear and conventional weapons to ever higher levels of lethality and destruction, nations have become increasingly concerned with the potential for escalation in any armed conflict. This has caused greater reliance on those forms of conflict, such as terrorism, which lie at the lower end of the conflict spectrum. While terrorism is generally regarded as a weapon of the weak, nations often use terrorism since it is a cheap policy option in terms of resources. By using surrogates, the state employing terror runs no risk to its prestige, little risk of retaliation, and virtually no risk of escalation. Thus, so long as the relation between the state directing the act and the perpetrator remains unproven, the state using terrorism is insulated from the cost of the act. As depicted in Figure 1-1, terrorism is not a tactic which is limited to headline-grabbing acts carried out in an environment of nominal peace. The terrorist is an integral element of insurgency. His skills are employed in disrupting economic functions, demonstrating the government's incompetence, eliminating opposition leaders, and generally elevating the level of anxiety throughout a society. Terror is a major weapon in the arsenal of the insurgent regardless of the insurgent's philosophy or locale (rural or urban orientation). Predictably, military and police forces are among the prime targets for the insurgent terrorist. Carlos Marighella, writing in what has become the insurgent's bible, The Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla, summarized the relationship of insurgent to security forces as follows:

"....it is necessary for every urban guerrilla to keep in mind always that he can only maintain his existence if he is disposed to kill the police and those dedicated to repression...."

PART G: FUTURE OF TERRORISM

Political violence will characterize the last years of this century and the early decades of the twenty-first century. One prominent form will be the practice of terrorism. The universal availability of weapons, explosives, and technologically sophisticated timing and triggering devices, along with the global communication revolution, adds to the terrorists' capabilities. Increased capabilities include coordinated, nearly simultaneous attacks in several countries, fax death threats, and comparison of target lists by computer. Concurrently, intrastate conflicts, political uncertainty, and growth of ethnic challenges to the administrative state are weakening the states' security capabilities. Coupled with the increasing porosity of state borders, these trends are making it easier for the terrorist and his supporters to move anywhere in the world with little change of being apprehended or even identified.

Future terrorism is likely to include higher than ever levels of violence. Hijackings, kidnappings, and driveby shootings will continue, but their shock effect has decreased with familiarity. Since terrorists need publicity to inspire fear, familiarity causes them to seek more unusual events that capture and hold public attention.

The March 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City may be typical of future terrorist attacks. If the bombing had gone as planned by the perpetrators, there might have been thousands of deaths. There was also a conspiracy to attack symbolic landmarks, including the Holland Tunnel and the United Nations headquarters, in and around New York that would have affected thousands of people and caused millions in property damage. It is not difficult to imagine the psychological effect of these types of attacks on the U.S. public.

Although technology aids in the defense against terrorism, it also provides terrorists with increased opportunities. Terrorists can operate in cyber space to destroy or manipulate information for their own purposes. Skilled "hackers" with terrorist intent can access all but the most secure data banks, stealing or changing information, or destroying it. This gives them the potential, for example, of manipulating the stock market for their own profit or to precipitate inflation or depression. There is evidence of large-scale counterfeiting of American currency to purchase weapons. This could cause serious economic disruption. Access to police and other security files can keep terrorists one step ahead of their government opponents.

Terrorists can follow the example of Iraq's Saddam Hussein and create ecological disasters by starting fires and causing chemical spills. For example, the forests of the American Northwest are vulnerable to arson. Seeking more spectacular attacks, terrorists may poison water supplies or blow up dams and levees. Chemical weapons have become increasingly powerful and easy to produce. Triggering devices have become more sophisticated. The potential for using weapons of mass destruction, including biological and nuclear material, exists.

Parallel to these ominous developments favoring the terrorist is a disturbing trend to resort to violence for an ever-widening range of causes. Terrorism is practiced on a global scale in support of criminal business initiatives, various social issues (for example, environmental and

antiabortion extremists), ethnic conflicts (ranging from US street gangs to conflicts in Central Africa and South Asia), religious interpretation, traditional political power struggles, and insurgencies. Combined, these factors bode ill for the future and demand the attention of military commanders.

US military personnel will continue to be targets for terrorists for the same reason they have in the past. Collectively and individually, they symbolize US power. While no one will challenge the United States on the conventional battlefield in the foreseeable future, terrorist acts are likely to be the preferred form for expressing hostility toward the remaining superpower. Relative to the other forms of political violence, terrorism remains cheap and successful regarding limited objectives and carries low risk to the perpetrator. The activities that are likely to engage US military personnel in the near future occur in situations

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. How many broad periods can terrorism be broken into?
 - A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 1

D. 3

2. How is terrorism utilized by insurgents during Phase I of a Stability and Support Operation?
 - A. As a tactic
 - B. As a strategy
 - C. At a minimum
 - D. Never

3. How do terrorists attempt to gain their goals.
 - A. Through the use of political power.
 - B. Disruption of the democratic process.
 - C. Intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear.
 - D. Official recognition of a cause.

4. Which of the following has MOST enhanced the destructive capabilities of modern terrorists?
 - A. Increased affluence among terrorists.
 - B. Apathy of most people toward terrorism.
 - C. Availability of transport, weapons, and modern communications.
 - D. Lack of a concerned effort to combat terrorism.

5. Anarchist terrorism began under the leadership of which of the following men?
 - A. Marx.

- B. Lenin.
 - C. Bakunin.
 - D. Marighella.
6. During the reign of terror in France (1793-1794), who lead the Jacobin Party?
- A. Hitler.
 - B. Franco.
 - C. Robespierre.
 - D. Lenin.
7. Who compared himself to George Washington?
- A. Yasir Arafat.
 - B. George Habash.
 - C. Larry Chimel.
 - D. Karl Marx.
8. International Terrorism in 1996 was dominated by which group?
- A. Anarchist.
 - B. Religious fanatics.
 - C. Ethic Terrorist
 - D. Marxist Terrorist
9. What is the ultimate example of establishment terrorism as an institution.
- A. Government run enterprises.
 - B. Extermination for the sake of extermination.

- C. The "Thought Police".
- D. Ply their trade to the highest bidder.

10. How does Neo-Fascism/Fascism differ from Neo-Nazism/Nazism?

- A. They are totally different.
- B. Fascism is all Aryan.
- C. Fascism is the belief in ZOG.
- D. Neo-Fascism/Fascism lacks the racial extremism of Neo/Nazism.

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PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	B The history of terrorism can be divided into four broad periods of time. (page 1-3, para 1).
2.	A Insurgent groups use terrorism as a tactic (page 1-14, para 3).
3.	C Terrorists attempt to gain their goals through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear (pages 1-1/1-2, paras 7-1).
4.	C The current era differs from previous ones by advances in technology of weapons, communications, and transport (page 1-5, para 5).
5.	C Mikhail Bakunin, whom many believe to be the father of anarchist terrorism, exported his revolutionary terrorist philosophy. (page 1-4, para 5).
6.	C Robespierre. (page 1-3, para 6).
7.	A He (Arafat) compared himself to George Washington, the "heroic Washington whose purpose was his nation's freedom and independence." (page 1-4, para 1).
8.	B Terrorism by religious fanatics and groups manipulating religion. (Page 1-7, para 6).
9.	C The ultimate example of establishment terrorism as an institution is the "thought police," as depicted in George Orwells' 1984. (page 1-13, para 1).
10	D Neo-Fascism, like Fascism lack the racial extreme of Nazism. (page 1-11 - 1-12, para 1 & 2).

LESSON 2

TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

CRITICAL TASK: 301-340-1093

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn how terrorist groups are organized, how to identify different terrorist groups, what tactics terrorist groups use, why Americans are targets of terrorists, the definition of domestic terrorism, and how to describe the phases of a terrorist incident.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ACTIONS: Describe terrorist tactics; identify terrorist groups, outline the terrorist organizational structure; define domestic terrorism; and describe the phases of a terrorist incident

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information, the case history of a terrorist incident, and extracts from AR 525-13.

STANDARDS: Proposals developed to implement a terrorism counteraction plan at the local level will be in accordance with AR 525-13 and FM 100-37.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

AR 525-13.
FM 100-37.
FM 100-20.

INTRODUCTION

Terrorists organize to function in the environments where they carry out their acts. Organizational details are situation-specific. There are, however, a few general organizational principles. Because terrorists must operate in a hostile environment, security is their primary concern. Security is best served by a cellular structure in which members do not know and cannot identify more than a few of their colleagues in the event of capture or defection. Defection is rare in most groups; defectors or even dissenters are frequently killed or maimed. yet, terrorists are not immune to human weaknesses. Unless they are united by a charismatic leader. terrorists are affected by group dynamics that produce both problems and opportunities for security fores. Opportunities arise because internal dissension causes security leaks; problems arise because operational patterns may change as different factions prevail. Terrorist groups that are not supported by a government usually create a support structure of sympathizers and people who have been coerced into helping them. The support structure may comprise active and passive members. It furnishes the active terrorists with logistic support,

intelligence, dissemination of propaganda, recruiting, and money.

Terrorist recruitment and training are, predictably, security-sensitive. Among groups that are not ethnic-based, the usual sources of recruits are high school and college students who show commitment to the cause. Ethnically based terrorist groups recruit new members personally known to them, people whose backgrounds are known and who often have family ties to the organization. Intelligence penetration of organizations recruited in this way is extremely difficult.

Terrorist training varies considerably. Those with military experience or who have received prolonged training at sophisticated facilities are the equals of most state security forces. At the other end of the spectrum are "throw away" operatives who get little more than inspirational talks before being activated. Typical training includes instruction in the use of small arms and explosives along with intelligence collection and indoctrination in the group's cause.

Contemporary terrorist actions include the traditional assassinations, bombings, arson, hostage-taking, hijacking, kidnapping, seizure and occupation of a building, attacks on a facility, sabotage, and perpetration of hoaxes. Newer categories of operations include ecological terrorism and the still largely potential "high-tech" terrorism using nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons and materials. Target selection considerations are equally diverse but include the target's value in terms of its contribution to group goals, its accessibility given group capabilities, and the purpose of the attack, such as to gain attention, collect resources, eliminate a threat, or demonstrate a capability. All these factors are reflected in the group's organization and training.

PART A: TERRORIST TACTICS

The immediate objectives of any given terrorist attack are to attract attention to the group or its cause(s), demonstrate the group's power, extract revenge, obtain logistical support, or cause a government to overreact. Terrorist tactics and strategies are limited only by their imagination. Just as a terrorist incident may have several objectives, the tactics used may also be combined. The more common tactics employed by contemporary terrorist groups are:

Assassination. An euphemism for murder generally applied to the killing of prominent persons and symbolic enemies as well as traitors who defect from the group. There are as many variations to assassination techniques as there are ways to kill a human being.

Arson. Less dramatic than most tactics, arson has the advantage of low risk to the perpetrator and requires only a low level of technical knowledge.

Bombing. The Improvised Explosive Device (IED) is the contemporary terrorist's tactic of choice which is used more frequently than other types of explosives. IEDs are inexpensive to produce and, due to the various detonation techniques available, pose a low risk to the perpetrator. Other advantages include their attention-getting capacity and the ability to control casualties through time of detonation and placement of the device. Two of America's most famous bombings, the World Trade Center and the Federal Building in Oklahoma, showed America how dramatic explosive devices could be.

Hostage-taking. This usually is an overt seizure of one or more people with the intent of gaining publicity or other concessions in return for release of the hostage(s). While dramatic, hostage and hostage barricade situations are risky for the perpetrator when executed in an unfriendly environment. Comparisons of how the environment affects the outcome of

hostage-taking situations may be made by comparing the seizure of the Iranian Embassy in London in 1981 and with the seizure of the US Embassy in Teheran in 1979. In the former incident, only one terrorist survived; in the latter, all of the hostage takers survived.

Kidnapping. While similar to hostage-taking, kidnapping has significant differences. Kidnapping is usually a covert action wherein the perpetrators may not be known for some time. News media attention is usually less intense since the event may extend over a prolonged period. Because of the time involved, a successful kidnapping requires elaborate planning and logistics even though the risk to the terrorist is less than in the hostage situation.

Raids. Armed attacks on facilities are usually undertaken for one of three purposes: to gain access to radio or television broadcast capabilities in order to make a statement; to demonstrate the government's inability to secure critical facilities; or for logistical purposes (for example, bank or armory robbery).

Seizure. Similar to the hostage situation, the seizure usually involves a building or object that has value in the eyes of the audience. Publicity is the principal objective. There is some risk to the terrorist because security forces have time to react and may opt to use force to resolve the incident since few or no innocent lives are involved.

Sabotage. The objective in most sabotage incidents is to demonstrate how vulnerable society is to the terrorists' actions. Industrialized societies are more vulnerable to sabotage than less highly developed societies. Utilities, communications, and transportation systems are so interdependent that a serious disruption of any one affects them all and gains immediate public attention. Sabotage of industrial or commercial facilities is one means of identifying the target while making a statement of future intent.

Hijacking. Sometimes employed as a means for escape, hijacking is normally carried out to produce a spectacular hostage situation. Although trains, buses, and ships have been hijacked, aircraft are the preferred target because of their greater mobility and vulnerability.

Hoaxes. Any terrorist group that has established credibility can employ the hoax with considerable success. A threat against a person's life causes that person and those associated with him to devote time and effort to security measures. A bomb threat can close down a commercial building, empty a theater, or delay a plane flight at no cost to the terrorist. The effects of "false alarms" on the security forces are more dangerous than the temporary disruption the hoax causes. Repeated threats that do not materialize dull the analytical and operational efficiency of key security personnel.

Biological and Chemical Weapons. Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals or plants. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles. Terrorists may use biological agents to contaminate food or water because they are extremely difficult to detect. Chemical agents kill or incapacitate people, destroy livestock or ravage crops. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless and are difficult to detect. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days).

Biological and chemical weapons have been used primarily to terrorize an unprotected civilian population and not as a weapon of war. This is because of fear of retaliation and the likelihood that the agent would contaminate the battlefield for a long period of time. The Persian Gulf War in 1991 and other confrontations in the Middle East were causes for concern in the United States regarding the possibility of chemical or biological warfare. While no incidents occurred, there remains a concern that such weapons could be involved in an accident or be used by terrorists.

Nuclear Devices. A growing concern is that terrorists will cross the threshold to engage in acts of mass or "super terrorism" by using atomic weapons. So far, the international order has been spared terrorist incidents involving nuclear weapons. Fortunately, the threats of nuclear use have yet to be translated into actual incidents, but many believe it is only a matter of time before they are.

All this could easily change as a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The current trade in illicit weapon's grade plutonium serves to underscore the fact that the necessary material and attendant technology will be increasingly available for those terrorist groups who may want to exercise a nuclear option. The illegal trade in weapons and technology will be further exacerbated by the very real dangers resulting from the proliferation of nuclear weapons. There is good reason to fear that either a rogue state, its terrorist surrogates, or independent terrorist groups will have the capacity to go nuclear. Whether this threshold will be crossed will depend in part on the motivation, attendant strategies, and goals of present and future terrorist groups. In sum, there is every reason to be concerned that terrorists will engage in their own form of technical innovation to develop the capacity to make the nightmare of a nuclear threat very real when it comes to the United States.

Fear of alienation by peer and support populations has probably inhibited the use of chemical and biological weapons to date, but this obstacle could evaporate as the competition for headlines increases and public opinion softens.

PART B: TERRORIST GROUPS

For some years security forces categorized terrorist groups according to their operational traditions--national, transnational, and international. National groups operated within the boundaries of a single nation; transnational groups operated across international borders; international groups operated in two or more nations and were usually assumed to receive direction from a foreign government. Ease of international travel and the growing tendency toward cooperative efforts among terrorist groups have rendered these categories of little use. Terrorist groups are also categorized by government affiliation to help security planners anticipate terrorist targets and their sophistication of intelligence and weaponry. Three general categories that have gained acceptance are:

Nonstate supported. A terrorist group that operates autonomously; one receiving no significant support from any government (for example, Italy's Red Brigades, Basque ETA).

State supported. A terrorist group that generally operates independently but receives support from one or more governments (for example, PFLP in the Middle East).

State directed. A terrorist group that operates as an agent of a government receiving

substantial intelligence, logistics, and operational support (for example, Libyan "hit teams").

PART C: TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

As with any organization, terrorist groups develop organizational structures that are functional for the environment in which they operate. Since terrorists must, by definition, operate in a hostile environment, security is the primary consideration. As a result, the organization of terrorist groups is usually cellular, with each cell relatively isolated. This type of organization protects members of the group. In the event of defection or capture, no one member can identify more than a few of the others. Some groups have multifunctional cells that combine several skills in one operational entity, while others create cells of specialists that come together for an operation or on an ad hoc basis. The latter procedure is similar to tailoring or task organizing of military forces.

Larger terrorist groups (100 or more members) normally have a central command and control element with one or more subordinate elements that are based on geographical regions. The regional commanders direct the actions of the operational and support cells in their region. Smaller groups (50 or fewer members) may have a single command element that directly controls all of the operational and support cells regardless of where they are established.

Even though terrorist groups generally structure themselves in a manner similar to military organizations, few, if any, groups are tightly disciplined enough to function along clear lines of authority and functionality. Group dynamics, egos, and philosophical differences override organizational principles and create opportunities for security forces to identify members; penetrate the organization; and/or prevent terrorist actions. These personalistic factors cause terrorist groups to splinter into new factions, adding to the growing list of organizational titles in world terrorism. The commonly used deception techniques of claiming credit for an action in the name of a previously unknown group and splintering complicates the intelligence efforts of security forces.

In a broader context, terrorist organizations, especially those with little or no access to government resources, need a support structure. As shown in Figure 2-1, a typical organization consists of operational members who are functionally organized as outlined above and two categories of supporters. At the top is the leadership that defines policy and directs action. Typically, leaders are completely committed to the cause that the group purports to serve and may be charismatic figures. If the group is state supported or directed, the leadership will normally include one or more members who have had extensive training or education by the sponsoring state.

The active cadre, both men and women, are the doers who carry out terrorist attacks and train others. As in the leadership element, many of the doers are deeply committed to the group's cause. The professionals, who may or may not be ideologically motivated, are also part of the active cadre.

Active supporters are people who do not actually commit violent acts, but who assist the terrorists through money, intelligence, legal or medical services, and provision of safe houses or forged documents. Active supporters are frequently ideologically in agreement with all or some of the

terrorist group's goals, but may be ambivalent concerning the use of violence. Another motivation is the vicarious thrill derived from safe involvement in violence. Most terrorist groups recruit much of their cadre from the ranks of the active supporters, since these people have proven their loyalty and, to some extent, their skills over a period of time.

Passive supporters are more difficult to define and more difficult to identify. Most of these people are sympathetic to the terrorist group's cause(s), but either cannot or will not assume an active role. Family and acquaintances of activists sometimes fall into this category, especially in cultural environments where family and regional loyalties are strong. The terrorist group relies on passive supporters for financial assistance, displays of public support, and minor logistical or operational tasks.

Figure 2-1. Structure Pyramid.

PART D: TERRORIST TARGETS--UNITED STATES

The new threat environment may see the emergence of a wide variety of sub-national and transnational groups intent on venting their frustrations with Washington for what they perceive to be a lack of support for their causes or, conversely, for supporting their adversaries. As the major military superpower, with an increased global involvement, even when engaged under the United Nations, the United States is likely to be viewed as the primary party in future disputes. Even when neutral, Washington is likely to be viewed suspiciously by one or more warring factions. In addition, when Washington moves beyond "peace keeping" to "peace enforcement" operations, the likelihood of a reaction among one or more disputants is possible.

Even though the United States may not want to be the policeman or the conscience of the world, the parties in any conflict may question whether Washington is intentionally or unintentionally pursuing a political agenda that may be counter to their objective. The result might be the spillover of violence to the United States by one or more parties in the dispute. Resort to terrorism could be a punitive action or it might be an effort to dramatize a cause. As the United States tries to redefine the formulation and execution of its foreign policy in the post-Cold War era, even if Washington is motivated by the highest of ideals, i.e., democratization, humanitarian assistance, or nation-building, those who will be objects of such efforts might resent it. Their use of terrorism on American soil is a likely response.

Mere presence is another factor. Americans in all capacities, from diplomatic service to tourists, are found all over the world. Being available makes targeting Americans easy even for relatively poorly trained nonstate supported terrorist groups. It also adds to the chances of Americans being killed or injured unintentionally. These same considerations apply to members of the US military forces with the added factor of symbolic value. Since the armed forces are clearly visible symbols of US power and presence, terrorists find both installations and personnel appealing targets.

PART E: DOMESTIC TERRORISM

While the US has one of the highest levels of social violence in the world, the incidents of terrorism is very low compared to Europe, Latin America, Africa, or the Middle East. There are several reasons for this seeming inconsistency. First, the United States does not have a tradition of violence for political purposes. Historically, there has been a lack of deep ideological commitment in justifying the taking or sacrifice of life.

The second factor is the absence of ethnic concentrations or restrictive legislation that causes separatist movements. Puerto Rico is the exception with several pro-independence groups practicing terror tactics.

Caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions exclusively from the experiences of the past. Although low levels of domestic terrorism have occurred in the United States to date, terrorism is still a threat in the continental United States (CONUS). Right wing extremist organizations constitute a growing threat to public order. Agents of external causes and foreign powers pose a potential threat that needs only a transoceanic flight or border crossing to become active.

Terrorism is a factor across the spectrum of conflict. It is normally viewed as violence in an environment where there is no armed conflict. Thus, it may be considered as a mode of conflict. In the context of peace, terrorism attracts a great deal of attention and few question its real and potential capacity to kill and destroy. The same can be said of terrorism as an aspect of insurgencies or other forms of internal conflict. Under conditions of open armed conflict, however, terrorism tends to be ignored. The reason for this is our attention (the audience's) is spread over battles and mobilization activities at home and abroad. Thus, acts of terrorism are lost in the sensation-rich atmosphere of war. Although the military commander may not have terrorism brought to his attention during war as it is in times of peace, terrorism does not disappear. The same types of acts that gain attention in peace can hinder military operations in war. Targeting strategies may change and terrorism may be relegated to a tactic rather than a mode of conflict, but the violent acts remain the same. The label may change to sabotage, but the skills required to carry out the attacks are those of the terrorist. More importantly, the defensive practices developed in peace to prevent terrorist acts are the same as those needed in war to thwart sabotage and level I rear area threats.

PART F: ANATOMY OF A TERRORIST INCIDENT

PRE-INCIDENT PHASE

The first phase of a terrorist incident is known as the pre-incident phase which includes extensive and intensive planning by the leadership of the terrorist group. During the pre-incident phase of the operation, intelligence is collected; reconnaissance and rehearsals are conducted; and the political feasibility of the target is considered. Practically all terrorist activities are based on intelligence and security. Normally, the terrorist leaders select several targets, checking all for political feasibility and productivity. Well trained and loyal personnel are used to gather information. Extensive surveillance is maintained and records of the surveillance are kept. Documents showing terrorist surveillance activities, for as long as six months, have been found. Members of the terrorist group are infiltrated into, and new members are recruited from the target area. Rehearsals are generally conducted away from the target area, but normally in an area that resembles the target sight to some degree. In some cases, vehicular ambush rehearsals have actually been conducted on the intended victim prior to the actual attack.

INITIATION PHASE

During this phase, the group assembles at a pre-determined point which is usually the last safe area or house used before the strike. This may be where the personnel and the weapons are brought together. The group will put on disguises or other clothing to be used during the strike. Documents, if needed, will be given to the individuals. The final coordination with other groups and within the group will take place. Communication means will be established. Final security aspects for the strikes will be reviewed to ensure

everyone understands them. During the final briefing, the actual target will be revealed to the group by the leader. It is during the "movement to the target" that the group is most vulnerable to apprehension by the authorities. The driver may commit a traffic violation or a member of the group may be recognized. Weapons and/or explosives are usually placed in the target area beforehand; but, in some cases, may be carried by the group. Movement to the target may be done individually or by the group as a whole. Transportation may be placed in the target area prior to the group movement.

Attack is when the actual violence begins. Using the element of surprise, the group will detonate the bomb; shoot the victim; or rob the bank. All personnel in the group are fully committed to the act with actions precisely timed to keep the event moving. The execution of the strike will be as dramatic as possible. All members of the group, normally no more than three to five, will attempt to heighten the terror of the moment. Once the attack is completed, the next phase will depend on whether or not hostages were taken. In most cases, no hostages will be taken and the climax phase will follow. If hostages were taken, the terrorists may move into the negotiation phase.

NEGOTIATION PHASE

The negotiation phase will exist only when terrorists seize negotiables, and if there is a possibility of a trade-off between the terrorists and the authorities. Examples of negotiables may be a person or persons (hostages), chemicals, explosives, or facilities. The negotiables seized must be of high value to the authorities. With the advent of a high degree of emphasis on "human rights" by the western democracies in the 1960s, a much greater value was afforded the lives of individual citizens. This situation greatly enhanced the worth of hostages to both terrorists and governments, and led to an increase in this type of terrorist operation. Negotiables may be seized by the terrorists as an intrinsic part of the operations plan, or in the event of contingency or unforeseen events such as an unexpectedly rapid response by the authorities. If the seizing of hostages is deliberate, i.e., the objective of the operation, negotiations will probably not begin until both the hostages and terrorists are far removed from the scene of the attack and in an area or location which, if not under the control of the terrorists, is usually at least "neutral ground" in that it is not under the control of the authorities.

If on the other hand, the hostage situation develops because the hostages were taken as a means of "self protection" by the terrorists at the scene of the attack in response to unexpected interference by authorities, it is likely that both the terrorists and hostages will be located in an area or facility at least partially controlled by the authorities. The particular situation has a great bearing on the nature of the negotiations, and how the negotiations will be conducted. Negotiations may be conducted directly between the terrorists and the authorities, through emissaries designated by either party, or even through the media. The negotiation phase is of great importance to the terrorists because of the tremendous amount of publicity generated by and through the media. Terrorist demands may include release of imprisoned comrades, payment of ransom, political concessions by a government or governments, or safe transportation out of the country. Terrorists usually negotiate using the threat of death to hostages as the major bargaining point, while the authorities consider the major function in the negotiations as saving innocent lives. Compromise and agreement

become possible when the continued survival of the terrorists becomes a realistic issue.

A major factor in hostage negotiation is a phenomenon known as the "Stockholm Syndrome." The term originated after the completion of a psychological study of released hostages following a 1964 non-terrorist hostage situation in Stockholm, Sweden. It was found that during the several days of the hostage situation, a psychological and emotional transference of identity occurred between hostage taker and hostages. This symbiosis was apparently caused by the isolation of hostages and hostage taker from outside stimuli, compounded on the one hand by the total dependence of the hostages on the good will of the hostage taker, and on the other hand by the almost paternal feelings the hostage taker developed toward the hostages because of that dependence. It has been shown that after the first 24 hours of a hostage situation, this syndrome begins to develop, and gains in intensity throughout the situation, leading to an ever-increasing reluctance on the part of the hostage taker to harm or kill the hostages. Both authorities and terrorists have learned from this development. Authorities involved in hostage negotiations generally attempt to lengthen negotiations in order to allow the Stockholm Syndrome to develop and strengthen. Terrorists, realizing that the effects of the Stockholm Syndrome could be a detriment to operations, have developed various methods to prevent its development. Terrorists assigned as guards for hostages are rotated frequently and ordered to have no personal contact with the hostages. When possible, hostages are isolated. In some cases where the terrorist leaders envision the probability of killing one or more hostages for any reason, those to be assigned the task of murder(s) will have no contact with the hostages until the appointed time of the act. Terrorists as well as the authorities learn from mistakes and events, and can be expected to change patterns of activity to meet new tactics and challenges presented by the authorities.

CLIMAX PHASE

This phase will follow the initiation phase if no negotiation phase is implemented. Examples are bombings, assassinations, or any incident in which an assault is conducted and no hostage/kidnapping or similar situation develops. The end of the climax phase is usually marked by the withdrawal of the terrorist from the target area.

POST INCIDENT PHASE

During the post incident phase, the members of the terrorist organization relocate and regroup to critique their mission. Mistakes are identified; discussed; and solutions recommended for implementation in future planning. Then the cycle begins again.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What are the three types of terrorist organizations categorized by degree of state affiliation?
 - A. Criminals, Crusaders, and Crazies.
 - B. Drugies, Bandits, and Hoodlums.
 - C. Nonstate supported, State supported, State directed.
 - D. Unorganized, Organized, and Independent.
2. A critical factor in understanding modern terrorism can be defined as?
 - A. The emotional impact of the terrorist act on an audience other than the victim(s).
 - B. An act of sabotage.
 - C. Knowing how the terrorists operate.
 - D. Urban terrorism.
3. The contemporary terrorist's tactic of choice is?
 - A. Arson.
 - B. Kidnapping.

- C. Hijacking.
 - D. Bombing.
-
- 4. During which phase of a terrorist incident is reconnaissance, planning, and rehearsal conducted.
 - A. After action.
 - B. Climax.
 - C. Pre-incident.
 - D. Preparation.
-
- 5. The active cadre of a terrorist organization is considered to be?
 - A. Passive.
 - B. Family members.
 - C. The doers.
 - D. Non-violent.
-
- 6. What has been shown to happen to hostages after being held by terrorists for 24 hours?
 - A. They realize their futile position.
 - B. They start to get organized.
 - C. The "Stockholm Syndrome" sometimes occurs.
 - D. Personality adjustments are needed.
-
- 7. What is one of the reasons why Americans are terrorist targets?
 - A. Mere presence.
 - B. Cautious attitudes.

- C. Always protected.
 - D. Don't speak the local language.
-
- 8. Right-wing extremist organizations do not constitute a growing threat to public order.
 - A. True.
 - B. False.
 - 9. Terrorism always goes away during times of war.
 - A. True.
 - B. False.
 - 10. The United States has the the lowest level of social violence in the world.
 - A. True.
 - B. False.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	C Three general categories that have gained acceptance are nonstate supported, state supported and state directed. (page 2-4, para 6)
2.	A A critical factor in understanding modern terrorism is the importance of emotional impact of the terrorist act on an audience other than the victim(s). (page 2-1, para 1)
3.	D The Improvised Explosive Device (bombing) is the tactic of choice for the contemporary terrorist. (page 2-2, para 7)
4.	C During the pre-incident phase. (page 2-8, para 2).
5.	C The active cadre, both men and women, are the doers who carry out terrorist attacks and train others. (page 2-5, para 5)
6.	C Stockholm Syndrome. (page 2-9, para 4)
7.	A Mere presence is another factor (why Americans are terrorist targets). (page 2-7, para 3)
8.	B Right wing extremist organizations constitute a growing threat to public order. (page 2-7, para 6)
9.	B Although the military commander may not have terrorism brought to his attention during war as it is in times of peace, terrorism does not disappear. (page 2-8, para 1)
10.	B While the United States has one of the highest levels of social violence in the world. (page 2-7, para 4)

LESSON 3

INTELLIGENCE IN COMBATTING TERRORISM

Critical Task: 301-340-3002

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn how to determine the terrorist threat and how to effectively identify methods used in combatting terrorism.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- ACTIONS:** Define the role of intelligence in identifying the terrorist threat; recommend responses to a terrorist incident; define US Government policy on terrorism and apply legal aspects to countering the terrorist threat.
- CONDITIONS:** You will be given narrative information, extracts from ARs 525-13 and 190-40, and FMs 100-37 and 19-30.
- STANDARDS:** Recommend counterterrorism courses of action which are consistent with official U.S. Government policy and fall within the parameters of legal constraints.
- REFERENCE:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- AR 190-40
 - AR 190-52
 - AR 210-10
 - AR 525-13
 - FM 19-30
 - FM 100-37
 - FC 100-37-1
 - FC 100-37-2
 - TC 19-16

INTRODUCTION

To meet the terrorist threat, the US Army has developed and implemented an integrated, comprehensive combatting terrorism program. It is designed to foster a protective posture in peacetime that will carry over to a wartime environment.

PART A: INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT IN IDENTIFYING THE TERRORIST THREAT

Assessing the vulnerability of a unit or installation to the terrorist threat helps uncover and isolate security weaknesses. Steps can then be taken to strengthen or to eliminate the weaknesses. An assessment must be fluid. As data for the assessment changes, so does the risk to the installation or unit. Continual revision and evaluation of threat data are essential. The basic elements of a threat assessment are: Information/intelligence; knowledge of the threat capabilities; and an understanding of the installation or unit vulnerabilities.

An installation or unit vulnerability assessment should include but not be limited to the following:

- Planners who "think like a terrorist."

- Realistic scenarios for exercises such as a command post exercise (CPX), or field training exercise (FTX) in which specific threats are directed against vulnerabilities.

- Staff personnel, under direction of the unit or installation operations officer, to provide expertise in preparing and maintaining the threat assessment.

CRIME PREVENTION

The crime prevention portion of the model consists of operations security (OPSEC), personnel protection, and physical security. The three separate, but related elements, together reduce the vulnerability of an installation, unit, or personnel to terrorist attack.

Operations Security. A threat assessment may reveal security weaknesses in day-to-day operations. The security of communications systems, information activities, and personnel must be examined and countersurveillance techniques initiated when possible. Information gleaned from communications can provide terrorists with detailed knowledge about potential targets. Terrorists, not hampered by regulations, fully exploit opportunities presented to them. The objectives of OPSEC, from the combatting terrorism standpoint, are as follows:

- To avoid stereotyping operations.

- To understand techniques used by terrorists to collect intelligence.

- To integrate OPSEC into physical security and personnel protection programs.

- To deny intelligence and information to terrorists.

- To develop essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) to facilitate and focus efforts to deny that information to terrorists.

Personnel Protection. All military personnel and family members, as well as civilians connected with the military or US government, are potential victims of terrorist attacks. A threat assessment may identify specific personnel who by virtue of their rank, position, or special knowledge are particularly prone to be terrorist targets. Prevention of such attacks depends on the planning and use of personnel protection measures. The most important measure is educating persons who

are likely targets to recognize the threat and act to reduce the risk. Personal protection education must emphasize how to deny the risk to the attacker. The objectives of personal protection are: To develop programs that include planning, education, and awareness; to use personal protection measures tailored to the level of the threat; and to protect VIPs and high-risk personnel.

Physical Security. Physical security measures for an installation or unit reduce the opportunity for terrorist attacks by increasing the risk to the terrorist. The more an area is strengthened, the more difficult it becomes for the terrorists to penetrate. Intrusion detection systems; proper use of lighting and fences; authority to close or restrict access to an installation, unit, or facility; secure sensitive storage locations; and well-trained security personnel are all measures that enhance physical security. The objectives of physical security as they pertain to combatting terrorism are:

- To identify physical vulnerabilities on installations or units and then take appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate those vulnerabilities.

- To involve the installation and unit staffs in implementing a sound physical security program.

- To harden targets thereby increasing the risk to potential terrorists.

Vigorous execution of a well conceived crime prevention program reduces or eliminates conditions conducive to crime. Because terrorists generally use criminal methods, proven crime prevention techniques can be successful against terrorists.

AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

Since an understanding of who has authority to do what is an essential part of any plan, the terrorism counteraction model includes authority and jurisdiction as a program element. An implicit requirement is for the local commander to determine whether an incident is terrorist or criminal in origin. TC 19-16 provides criteria to assist in making this determination.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The establishment of a mechanism to respond to a terrorist incident is an essential element of any combatting terrorism program. Normally the commander identifies a Crisis Management Team (CMT) which acts as the principal planning agency for special threats. Crisis management planning must address the activation and responsibilities of local resources and provide mechanisms to obtain support from resources not under local control (for example, medical, aviation, or explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)).

PART B: METHODS IN COMBATting TERRORISM

The intelligence in combatting program is divided into two components, antiterrorism and counterterrorism. Antiterrorism (defensive measures) is the preventive stage of combatting terrorism. Defensive measures are intended to harden potential targets and to develop procedures to detect planned terrorist actions before they take place, thereby reducing the probability of a terrorist event. Counterterrorism, offensive measures which are reactive, can be the tactical stage of combatting terrorism. Reactive measures, to include direct contact with a

terrorist force to end the incident with minimum loss of life and property, are taken in response to a terrorist incident. In addition to reacting to the terrorist incident, collecting information is a high priority which is necessary in combatting terrorism. There is no distinct separation between where anti-terrorism ends and counterterrorism begins. The two should be viewed as parts of a single continuum.

At Department of the Army (DA) level, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) has overall staff responsibility for coordinating the Army's combatting terrorism program. At major command (MACOM) level and below, the DCSOPS/G3/S3 has staff responsibility for developing and coordinating the execution of combatting terrorism programs to include security assessments. At each level, the operations officer will organize and supervise those assets necessary to plan and conduct vulnerability assessments for the installation or unit commander. (Examples of vulnerability assessments for installations and deployable units are included in TC 19-16 and FC 100-37-1). Security assessments are performed by task organizing representatives from appropriate agencies (for example, provost marshal, engineers, military intelligence and so on) under the lead of the DCSOPS/G3/S3.

Combatting terrorism planning and execution must be an integral part of the security mind-set of all military personnel. Consideration of the terrorist threat to the force must become a routine factor in planning all missions just as the conventional enemy threat to a mission is routinely considered. The terrorist threat exists throughout the spectrum of conflict. Therefore, all operational orders (OPORDs) and operational plans (OPLANS), whether for training, contingencies, or wartime, must include the terrorist threat as part of the "enemy forces" subparagraph of paragraph 1 to the order or in a supporting annex.

In addition to identifying the terrorist threat in the order, measures to be taken by the command to counter the threat must be identified in paragraph 3 of the order or a supporting annex. Failure to consider the terrorist threat in day-to-day activities increases the vulnerability of the force to a terrorist attack.

COMBATTING TERRORISM MODEL

The combatting terrorism model represents an integrated, comprehensive approach to countering the terrorist threat both to military installations and to units. The model consists of the defensive phase, which lists antiterrorism measures, and the reactive phase, which deals with counterterrorism measures. The defensive phase encompasses the planning, preventive measures, preparation, and training that take place prior to a terrorist incident. During this phase, consideration is given to research (information and intelligence gathering); development and implementation of preventive measures; in-depth planning; and training (awareness, developing skills, and practicing contingency plans). The reactive phase includes actions taken in response to increased threat levels and the steps necessary to resolve a terrorist incident.

Intelligence in combatting terrorism planners must consider ways to deny terrorists the intelligence they need to plan and execute an attack. They must introduce randomness whenever possible; harden and defend potential targets; and introduce a degree of risk that may be unacceptable to the terrorists. Effective use of the combatting terrorism model (see Figure 3-1) will assist in structuring this effort. The model covers six basic areas. Five of the areas are

defensive and directed toward procedures, planning, and actions to discourage or prevent terrorist attacks.

The other one is reactive and directed toward the installation's or unit's response. The steps in the defensive phase are:

- Criminal information/intelligence.

- Threat assessment.

- Crime prevention, which consists of OPSEC, personnel protection, and physical security.

- Authority and jurisdiction.

- Crisis management planning.

The reactive phase consists of performing crisis management.

Figure 3-1. Combatting Terrorism Model.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

Information gathering is of critical importance when conducting intelligence in combatting terrorism planning and operations. Consideration of this information within the context of the social, economic, and political climate of an area provides a basis to determine the terrorist threat to an installation or unit. The basic steps in the criminal information/intelligence process are collecting, evaluating, processing, and disseminating information. All possible sources to include open, criminal information, intelligence, and human sources within the installation or unit will be used for collecting information.

Antiterrorism addresses those defensive measures taken to reduce the vulnerability of personnel (to include family members), installations, and units to terrorist attack. Antiterrorism is, therefore, the foundation of the Army's terrorism counteraction program and includes actions that involve every member of the Army community (military, civilian, and family members).

INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence is the first line of defense in a combatting terrorism program. A well planned, systematic, all source intelligence program is essential. The role of intelligence in combatting terrorism is to identify the threat and provide timely threat intelligence. This includes evaluation of terrorist capabilities, tactics, and targeting strategy, and the dissemination of this information.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT LEAD AGENCIES (NON-US ARMY)

Collecting and processing domestic terrorist information is a responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Overseas, terrorist intelligence collection is a Department of State and host nation responsibility. U.S. Army intelligence activities are conducted in accordance with Presidential Executive Orders, federal law, status of forces agreements (SOFAs), memorandums of understanding, and applicable U.S. Army regulations.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), DA, provides guidance and develops policies, plans and procedures for collecting, reporting, and disseminating information on terrorist activities.

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) is the lead U.S. Army agency controlling Army foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities directed against terrorists and terrorist acts. INSCOM has the responsibility to:

- Coordinate with appropriate U.S. and host nation agencies and to provide overall direction and coordination of the Army counterintelligence effort.

- Operate a 24-hour operations center to receive and disseminate worldwide terrorist threat information to and from applicable INSCOM staff elements, subordinate commands, and national agencies.

Provide Army commanders with information on terrorist threats concerning their personnel, facilities, and operations. To work in conjunction with the FBI or host nation authorities to investigate terrorist incidents for intelligence aspects.

Provide terrorist threat information in subversion and espionage activities directed against US Army (SAEDA) briefings.

Serve as the Army's liaison representative to Federal, State, and local agencies in CONUS, and national, state, and local-level agencies outside of the continental United States (OCONUS) for exchange of information on terrorists.

The intelligence and threat analysis center (ITAC), an element of the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAIA), provides a monthly international terrorism summary and other threat data to supported commanders. On request, ITAC can provide current intelligence data on terrorist groups. The antiterrorism Operations and Intelligence Cell, Army Operations Center, disseminates time sensitive and specific threat warnings to appropriate commands.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCIES SUPPORTING US ARMY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

In accordance with AR 381-20, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) collects and evaluates criminal information and disseminates terrorist related information to supported installation and activity commanders as well as to INSCOM and ITAC. As appropriate, USACIDC elements conduct liaison with local military police and civilian law enforcement agencies.

Intelligence staff elements of MACOMs and commanders at all levels have the responsibility to:

Promptly report all actual or suspected terrorist incidents, activities, and early warnings of terrorist attacks through appropriate chains of command to ITAC. Initiate and maintain liaison with the Provost Marshal's Office; local USACIDC and INSCOM elements; security offices; host nation agencies; and other applicable organizations, elements, and individuals. Maintain liaison with local police, intelligence, and other civilian and military offices and agencies. This liaison is limited in scope as determined by the appropriate Army liaison office or the local INSCOM field office and must be coordinated with the law enforcement staff. In cooperation with the local INSCOM detachment, develop and present terrorism threat awareness training and briefings to all personnel within their commands.

Law enforcement staff elements have the responsibility to:

Report all actual or suspected terrorist incidents or activities to their immediate commander, supported activities, and INSCOM through established reporting channels.

Initiate and maintain liaison with local INSCOM and USACIDC elements.

Maintain liaison with federal, host nation, and local law enforcement agencies or other civil and military terrorism counteraction agencies, as appropriate.

Installation security officers and managers have the responsibility to:

Report all actual or suspected terrorist incidents or activities to their immediate commander, supporting Provost Marshal, other supported activities, and local INSCOM and USACIDC offices.

Conduct regular liaison with supporting Provost Marshal, INSCOM, and USACIDC offices.

Coordinate with the supporting Provost Marshal to prepare and continually update the Intelligence Vulnerability Assessment and take steps to eliminate identified weaknesses.

Ensure that terrorism threat awareness training and briefings are presented to installation personnel and family members, as appropriate.

SOURCES

Intelligence for the terrorism counteraction program is derived from open source information, criminal information sources, government intelligence, and local information.

Open Source Information. This information is publicly available and can be collected, retained, and stored without special authorization (ARs 380-13 and 381-10). The local and national news media are excellent open sources of information on terrorism. The news media report most major terrorist incidents and often include in-depth reports on individuals, groups, or various government counter-strategies. Government sources include congressional hearings; publications by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); the State Department; and the National Criminal Justice reference services. There are private data services that offer timely information on terrorist activities worldwide.

Terrorist groups and their affiliates publish manuals, pamphlets, and newsletters that reveal their objectives, tactics, and possible targets.

Other open source publications include terrorist training and indoctrination manuals. Be aware that information on specific groups and individuals must be maintained in accordance with AR 380-13.

Criminal Information. Both military and civil law enforcement agencies collect criminal information. Since terrorist acts are criminal acts, criminal information is a major source for terrorist intelligence.

Since the collection, retention, and dissemination of criminal information is regulated by ARs 380-13, 381-1, and 381-10, commanders must work through established law enforcement liaison channels. Local USACIDC offices maintain current information that will assist in determining the local terrorist threat.

Government Intelligence. U.S. Army intelligence organizations (specifically ITAC) compile comprehensive intelligence that is disseminated on a need-to-know basis. Excellent intelligence sources outside the Army community include the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Naval Investigative Service (NIS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), and the CIA. Because of the differences in focus, access to these non-Army sources is usually limited to established intelligence channels.

Local Information. Another valuable source of information is the individual soldier, civilian employee, or family member. These informal sources can provide information on unusual or suspicious activity in the local area. Personnel can be encouraged to report useful information through an active crime watch program.

THREAT ASSESSMENT

Threat assessment is the process of compiling and examining all available information to develop intelligence indicators of possible terrorist activities, see Figure 3-2. Threat assessment is the essential first step in determining vulnerability to terrorist attack.

To enhance the U.S. Army's capability to compile and evaluate information from many sources, the ITAC maintains terrorism data. From this data base, ITAC derives worldwide, area, and general threat assessments that are disseminated to the Army. MACOMs then augment or refine the ITAC threat assessment to focus on their area of interest. This process, operative during times of peace and war, promotes coordination between all levels of the intelligence and law enforcement systems; broadens acquisition channels; and enhances timely distribution of information to the supported commander.

Several factors complicate intelligence efforts aimed at terrorists. The smallness of terrorist groups, coupled with their mobility and cellular organization, make it difficult to "find" and "fix" members. Additionally, the traditional orientation of police organizations is toward individual criminals while military intelligence organizations focus on conventional threats. Terrorist activity, therefore, requires some degree of reorientation for police and intelligence operations. The intelligence system should provide critical and timely information to the user. This requires an efficient collection and processing capability and the ability to organize, store, and rapidly retrieve this information. This capability, coupled with early warning, careful observation, and assessment of threat activity, enhances the probability of accurately predicting the types and timing of terrorist attacks.

Figure 3-2. Components of Threat Assessment.

CRIME PREVENTION

Terrorist groups do not have unlimited resources. They are particularly constrained in personnel. Even groups that enjoy state support or direction are usually unwilling to attack where there is a high risk of capture or death. Consequently, terrorists attack targets that have the greatest probability of success with the least risk to themselves. Studies of terrorist operations show that hardening a potential target forces the terrorist to either forego the operation or switch to targets not as well protected.

Crime prevention consists of measures that harden the target against terrorist attack. While all preventive measures contribute to the hardening, maximum benefit is gained when planning and implementation are done concurrently. Take, for example, an installation where there is an OPSEC program, a crime prevention program, and a vulnerability assessment. If each complements the other, then a cohesive prevention effect is realized, and the program is more effective than if each was approached in isolation.

A comprehensive crime prevention program reduces the vulnerability of installation, unit, and individual to a terrorist attack. Effective crime prevention measures also reduce the probability that a terrorist incident will occur and help ensure a positive outcome should an attack take place. Planning and implementing antiterrorism procedures, as part of the overall crime prevention program, develop effective practices and procedures and motivate personnel to put them into action.

OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC)

OPSEC is the process of denying adversaries information about friendly capabilities and intentions. It includes identifying, controlling, and protecting information associated with the planning and conducting of military operations and other activities. OPSEC, as it relates to combatting terrorism, is concerned with controlling information and detectable activities that could enable a terrorist to effectively exploit a target's weaknesses and neutralize or preempt a counterterrorist response. Terrorists gather information, reconnoiter potential targets, and select targets that offer the maximum opportunity for success. Information passed on unknowingly by military and DOD civilian personnel and their family members is used by terrorists in their planning efforts. OPSEC procedures used to deny the terrorist this information are:

- Protection of itineraries, travel plans, and personnel rosters.

- Elimination of rigid movement and security patterns.

- Protection of building and facility plans, billeting assignments, and VIP guest lists.

- Discussion of classified or sensitive information only on National Security Agency (NSA) approved cryptographically secured telephone or radio circuits such as the automatic secure voice communications system (AUTOSEVOCOM).

Coordination of physical security measures to protect personnel and prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, materiel, and documents.

OPSEC relies on the techniques of information security, signal security, and deception. These are considered interrelated and simultaneous. Protecting information is the cornerstone of the OPSEC program with training and common sense as the building blocks. With planning and an appropriate command emphasis, an OPSEC program can be highly effective in establishing and maintaining an antiterrorist posture among military personnel. It is one of the least expensive proactive measures an installation can employ.

PERSONNEL PROTECTION

Personnel protection (or personal protection) in combatting terrorism pertains to both protective services and those measures taken by personnel to protect themselves from criminal or terrorist acts. Personnel protection programs are designed to train personnel in protective measures and to create an awareness of the threat. This training is especially important for people who are potential high-risk targets. Implementation of personnel protection measures depends on:

Requirements established by US Army regulations and directives.

The degree of risk of terrorist activities. (Intelligence and law enforcement agencies define the degree of risk by specific area or region as high, medium, or low).

The level of antiterrorism training.

Location of assignment. (Overseas Army personnel not assigned to military installations or not working and living on military installations are particularly vulnerable to terrorist acts because of their continual high visibility).

Protective service details, composed of law enforcement personnel, are intended to safeguard a designated individual from political embarrassment, assassination, kidnapping, and injury. The USACIDC and local provost marshals have responsibility to plan and conduct protective service operations for specified individuals. USACIDC is responsible for protecting the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries of Defense; Secretary and Under Secretary of the Army; the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the Chief and Vice Chief of Staff, US Army. When consistent with operational priorities and approved by the Commander, USACIDC, subordinate USACIDC elements provide protective services to other personnel. Installation provost marshals, within their capabilities, provide security to high-risk individuals as designated by the local command. This support, however, is limited by the availability of experienced protective service personnel and equipment.

Individual protective measures decrease the individual's vulnerability to terrorist attack. Alert and trained individuals minimize the likelihood of terrorist success and act as a deterrent to terrorist activity. Commanders must set the example so that security awareness becomes an integral element of Army thinking.

General officers, other VIPs, and their families are categorized as high-risk personnel.

Individuals other than general officers and VIPs may be termed high risk because of their past assignments, duty position, or area of assignment. Examples are law enforcement personnel; embassy personnel; US military foreign internal defense missions; foreign area specialists; US Army recruiters; and isolated medical, signal, intelligence, and engineer personnel. Regardless of rank, all high-risk individuals have special security needs. These include host nation protection; greater

level of terrorism awareness; additional training (by Mobile Training Teams and exportable training packages); and antiterrorism and physical security considerations that specifically apply to high-risk individuals, their families, aides, and drivers. Items of consideration should include the following:

- Defensive and evasive driving.

- Self protection.

- Hostage survival training that is continually evaluated and balanced against reasonable probability of occurrence.

- Physical security improvements of quarters and offices.

- Special equipment needs, in selected cases, such as armor plated vehicles and protective vests.

Other personnel, including family members, who are not necessarily classified as high risk by virtue of rank, position, or duty assignment, also have a need for a personal protection program. The sophistication of that program in terms of effort and expense undertaken by the individual depends on the relative threat in the geographical area of concern. Any person connected with the US military can become a target for terrorists.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Physical security helps to protect facilities and personnel from terrorist acts, thereby preventing unauthorized access to equipment, materiel, and documents. A successful physical security program includes planning, coordinating, executing, reviewing, and evaluating courses of action that improve physical security of quarters, offices, and installation facilities. Physical security, which incorporates human resources and mechanical systems, is an integral part of antiterrorism planning. The installation physical security program is tailored to the local threat. Security requirements are determined by the installation provost marshal, USACIDC field offices, and local military intelligence activities. A sample comprehensive physical security plan is in FM 19-30 and FC 100-37-1. This plan addresses specific detection, assessment, response, delay, and communications measures taken to safeguard personnel, materiel, and equipment. Included are lock and key control; protective barriers, lighting and sensors; MP patrols; interior guards; vehicle checks and searches; community relations programs; and a neighborhood crime watch program.

Priorities are based on the current threat. Periodic review and revision of physical security procedures ensure that potential targets are being hardened, thus reducing the vulnerability to terrorist attack.

AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

The authority and jurisdiction over a terrorist incident depends on the location of the incident and the agencies, military or civilian, involved. The unwitting violation of the law during a terrorist incident could keep a terrorist from being prosecuted. The elements of authority and jurisdiction help identify:

- The responsibilities of the commander for law, order, and discipline.

- The requirements of AR 525-13 and supplements.

- The role of the FBI and other federal agencies during combatting terrorism operations.

- The role of SOFAs, host nations, and the State Department concerning combatting terrorism planning operations OCONUS.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLANNING

A crisis management team (CMT) is set up to facilitate combatting terrorism planning and to function during periods of increased threat or when a terrorist incident occurs. The special threat plan must describe the organization, training, and functions of this team. When forming a CMT, things to consider are:

- Who will be members of the team and their responsibilities (for example, military police, medical, engineer, staff judge advocate).

- The training needed to prepare team members to execute their responsibilities.

- Who will make decisions and have final authority for the team as a whole (Chief of Staff or DCSOPS/G3).

- The role of the CMT in the commander's concept for the combatting terrorism planning.

- The need for the CMT to participate in exercises and be evaluated at least twice each year.

COUNTERTERRORISM

Counterterrorism, the final phase of combatting terrorism, is the only reactive phase. The counterterrorism phase validates the extensive preparation, planning, and response measures established in the combatting terrorism plan. Counterterrorism includes offensive measures taken in response to terrorist acts. Some aspects of antiterrorism apply to counterterrorism planning and execution. Intelligence, for example, is not limited to antiterrorism, but rather has equal importance in counterterrorism.

Counterterrorism operations sometimes involve the employment of forces to resolve terrorist incidents. Missions range from local force response on a military installation to assisting other U.S. military forces, civil authorities, or other nations' forces if requested by the National Command Authority (NCA). Peacetime and wartime missions include rescuing hostages,

locating and recovering sensitive items, and assaulting terrorist positions. The type of forces and command and control relations used in combatting terrorism operations depend on the location, type of incident, and degree of force required. Force selection criteria are governed by legal and political constraints.

Counterterrorism operations often require specially trained personnel capable of mounting swift and effective actions. General purpose forces not specifically trained in counterterrorism are

ill-prepared to conduct these operations. General purpose forces may provide support to a specially organized, equipped, and trained counterterrorism unit.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT EXECUTION

Responding to a terrorist incident requires special capabilities and consideration of several factors. First, the incident must be identified as a terrorist event rather than a criminal incident. Next, the OPLAN must be put into effect as quickly as possible. The special considerations for this component of the model are:

- Preparation for multiple incidents or terrorist diversionary tactics.

- Establishment of communications nets and the ability to monitor conversations in accordance with AR 190-30 and DOD Dir 5200.24.

- Activation of required resources.

- Submission of required reports.

- Implementation of crisis decision-making procedures.

- Activation of a think tank.

- Preparation for prolonged incidents.

- Management of the news media.

- Preparation of an after action report.

Using the terrorism counteraction model helps to ensure that the special threat plan is both proactive to prevent a terrorist incident and reactive to reduce the terrorist's chances for success.

PART C: RESPONSE PHASES TO A TERRORIST INCIDENT

Background. The initial response to a terrorist attack on an installation is usually made by the military police or security force patrols on duty at the time of the incident. The initial response force is under the control of the senior military police officer or NCO at the scene. For a deployed unit, the initial response may be made by the unit interior guard. In this case, the response force is under the control of the unit duty officer or guard force commander.

Information and intelligence gathering begins as soon as the initial response force arrives at the scene. The initial response force immediately identifies the nature of the situation and reports it. They isolate the incident and contain the situation until relieved by the Threat Management Force (TMF). The actions of the initial response force are critical. Equally important is that each shift of the security force have trained personnel who are aware of the threat and capable of reacting promptly to any new development. For example, in cases of hostage-taking or facility seizure, criminal hostage takers may claim to be political activists because they believe their demands will be more readily accepted. However, if they claim to be politically motivated but all of their

demands are monetary, then their actual motives are suspect. While political (religious) fanatics and those who are psychologically disturbed have been known to conduct suicide missions, criminals do not. If the perpetrators are political fanatics, the planned attack force option may be needed. Once an incident has been identified as a terrorist action, the installation commander should activate the CMT and the TMF.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The installation commander is responsible for command and control of installation resources during a terrorist incident. The commander typically exercises this responsibility through the EOC which is activated in anticipation of or reaction to a terrorist incident. In addition to directing the military response, the EOC coordinates with higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters and civilian organizations involved, see Figure 3-3.

Crisis Management Team. The CMT is the staff team specializing in counterterrorism. This team plans combatting terrorism, advises the commander, and coordinates support for the EOC which, in turn, directs the combatting terrorism operations.

Threat Management Force (TMF). The tactical element for crisis management is the TMF. When a terrorist incident occurs, the TMF is employed to isolate, contain, and, if required, neutralize the terrorist force. The deputy G3/S3 or provost marshal representative directs the TMF and is the on-site security force commander. The TMF is normally organized into the Special Reaction Team (SRT), composed of specially trained and equipped security personnel; the hostage negotiation team; and the general security force which is split to provide inner and outer perimeter protection. These teams may be supported by communications, medical, logistical, administrative, intelligence, and criminal investigation sections. The TMF is organized, equipped, and trained to support the installation special threat plan.

RESPONSE PHASES TO A TERRORIST INCIDENT

Response to a terrorist incident varies depending on the nature and location of the incident (CONUS or OCONUS). There are three distinct phases through which an incident may evolve. However, most incidents do not develop beyond the first phase. The three phases are as follows:

Phase I. Is the commitment of locally available resources which may include military police, security force patrols, interior guards or backup units. Ideally, all military police shift personnel are familiar with local SOPs for terrorist incidents and have practiced those procedures as part of their unit training program. They must be prepared to secure, contain, and gather information

at the scene until the beginning of phase II. Since terrorist incidents often include Improvised Explosive Devices, response forces must be alert to this fact while securing and containing the incident scene. The evacuation of threatened areas is a high priority function.

Phase II. Is the enhancement of the initial response force by the TMF, FBI, crisis management teams, or host nation tactical units. This phase begins when the EOC and the CMT are activated. During this phase, either the FBI or the host nation may assume control over the incident. If that occurs, installation forces must be ready to support the operation. The Special Reaction Team must be ready for employment in this phase of the operation.

Phase III. Is the commitment of the FBI, DOD, or host nation combatting terrorism force. This is the phase in which steps are taken to terminate the incident. Incident termination may be the result of successful negotiations, assault, or other actions including the surrender by the terrorists.

Figure 3-3. Crisis Management Organizational Chart.

ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS

A crucial aspect of implementing the combatting terrorism plan is to establish secure communications among the forces in the incident area, the EOC, and the CMT. Once this is done, all of the other elements of the communications plan are activated. Communications personnel must be able to respond to changing needs during the incident and be able to maintain predetermined channels of communications over a prolonged period.

CONTROLLING EVIDENCE

The primary goal of committing forces to a terrorist incident is to end the incident without injuring hostages or other innocent people. Another consideration is successful prosecution of the terrorist. Witness testimony, photographs, and other physical evidence play an important role in achieving successful prosecution. The acquisition of evidence is an operational requirement during any incident.

DISPOSITION OF APPREHENDED PERSONNEL

Apprehended military personnel must be handled according to Army regulations and applicable installation standard operating procedures (SOPs). In the United States, civilian detainees must be released to the FBI or US federal marshals for disposition. Civilian detainees in OCONUS will be processed according to the SOFA with that particular country.

REPORTING

Reporting to higher headquarters is an important element in any special threat or terrorist situation. A category 1 Serious Incident Report (SIR) must be submitted in accordance with AR 190-40. Immediate telephonic notification will be made to the Army Operations Center (the basic interrogatives, for example: who, what, when, and where are the basis of the report). An electrical message will be submitted to Headquarters DA (DAPEHRE) within 12 hours. SIRs must be revised and updated as needed.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

When dealing with a Public Affairs Office (PAO) about combatting terrorism matters, the principal objectives are to limit the media exposure terrorists seek and communicate a calm,

measured, reasoned reaction on the part of U.S. military personnel. Public affairs programs are designed to:

Identify terrorist activities as criminal acts not justifying public support.

Support DOD public affairs strategy on releasing information pertaining to combatting terrorism plans, operations, or forces involved in combatting terrorism operations.

Agree with US policy on terrorism which identifies all terrorist acts as criminal acts, mandates no concessions to terrorists, refuses to pay ransom, and isolates those nations identified as fostering terrorism.

The Department of Justice has public affairs responsibility for incidents occurring within U.S. territory if the FBI assumes responsibility for resolving the incident. When U.S. military combatting terrorism forces are employed, the DOD provides a spokesman for dealing only with military combatting terrorism operational matters. On military installations, the DOD may delegate the public affairs responsibility to a designated DOD representative.

The Department of State coordinates public affairs during terrorist incidents overseas. The Department of State may delegate the public affairs responsibility to a designated DOD representative.

The office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) is the single point of contact for all public affairs aspects of U.S. military combatting terrorism actions. While there is no mandatory requirement to release information, installation commanders are advised to exercise prudent judgement on such matters.

The CMT, when activated, assumes responsibility for the activities of the PAO and media center. The PAO will prepare media releases and conduct briefings during the incident using information provided by the EOC and the commander. The PAO must be fully apprised of the situation as it develops. Neither the PAO nor the media representatives should have direct access to hostages, hostage takers, or anyone directly involved in a terrorist incident.

POST-INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

During the immediate post-incident phase, medical and psychological attention, along with other support services, should be given to all personnel involved in the operation, to include captured terrorists. A final briefing should be given to media personnel but they should not be permitted to visit the incident site. Because of the criminal nature of the terrorist event, the site must be secured until the crime scene investigation is completed by the investigative agency. It is also imperative that every action that occurred during the incident be recorded.

In the aftermath of a terrorist incident, the CMT reviews all the events and actions to revise the threat statement, if necessary, and to determine the effectiveness of the combatting terrorism plan. All personnel involved in the counterterrorism operations should be debriefed and the debriefings recorded. This information will be used to develop lessons learned and after action reports. It is the responsibility of the commander to ensure that all required after action reports

are prepared and subsequently reviewed with representatives of the staff judge advocate's office.

PART D: UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY

The counterterrorist policy of the United States stresses three general rules:

- First, make no deals with terrorists and do not submit to blackmail.
- Second, treat terrorists as criminals, pursue them aggressively, and apply the rule of law.
- Third, apply maximum pressure on states that sponsor and support terrorists by imposing economic, diplomatic, and political sanctions and by urging other states to do likewise.

Since the mid-1970's, terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens both at home and abroad have caused the problem of terrorism to be elevated from a police matter to an aspect of national policy. As policy evolved, it was necessary to delineate major responsibilities and legal constraints regarding policy execution. The following outlines the policy and responsibilities generally applicable to the U.S. Army:

All terrorist actions, whatever their motivation, are criminal, intolerable, and should be condemned.

All lawful measures will be taken to prevent terrorist acts and to bring to justice those who commit them.

Concessions will not be made to terrorist extortion, because to do so invites further demands.

The United States presumes that the host government will exercise its responsibility under international law and protect all persons within its territories. When Americans are abducted or held captive, the host government is expected to do its utmost to effect the safe release of the hostages.

During incidents affecting Americans, the U.S. Government will maintain close and continuous contact with host governments and support them with all practicable intelligence and technical services. The United States will also offer advice on how to respond to specific terrorist demands.

International cooperation to combat terrorism is a fundamental aspect of U.S. policy. All avenues to strengthen such cooperation will be pursued.

PART E: LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Terrorist acts are criminal acts, whether committed in peacetime or wartime. One difference in combatting terrorism in wartime involves jurisdiction to punish terrorists. In peacetime, terrorist acts are punishable under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. This is also true for a Stability and Support Operations (SASO) (except for joint operations which then it's called Joint Operations Other Than War (OOTW)) which is characterized by police actions to

maintain the legitimate government. If, however, the conflict is internationally recognized as an insurgency, then the protections under article III common to the four Geneva conventions apply. Article III requires that noncombatants, including captured terrorists, be treated humanely.

Even in an internationally recognized war or conflict (conventional, limited, or civil war), a terrorist act is a criminal act. Only combatants can legitimately attack proper military objectives. Lawful combatants who commit violations of the law of land warfare, such as attacking unlawful targets, are entitled to prisoner of war status and are subject to the laws of war. Terrorists, by definition, do not meet the four requirements necessary for combatant status (wear distinctive insignia; carry arms openly; commanded by someone responsible for their actions; and conduct operations in accordance with the laws of war). Therefore, they are not afforded prisoner of war status. However, the law of land warfare requires that we treat them humanely.

A commander's authority to enforce security measures and to protect persons and property increases with the level of conflict. Commanders must coordinate with their legal advisors to determine the extent of their authority to combat terrorism in time of conflict.

CONSTITUTIONAL

The constitution restricts the use of military forces to enforce federal laws. When civil law enforcement agencies are unable to control events, however, constitutional exceptions permit the U.S. Government to use military forces to preserve law and order within its territorial limits. Exceptions include the following:

Emergency Authority: This authorizes prompt and vigorous federal action, to include the use of military forces, to prevent loss of life or wanton destruction of property. Emergency authority is used to restore governmental functioning and public order when duly constituted local authorities cannot control the situation. This may occur during unexpected civil disturbances or disasters.

Protection of Federal Property and Functions: This authorizes federal actions, to include the use of military forces, to protect federal property and functions. This authority is used when duly constituted local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection.

STATUTORY

Restrictions on the use of military personnel in the U.S. or its possessions are imposed by the Posse Comitatus Act (18 US Code (USC) 1385). It does not apply in foreign countries; to actions on military bases; in military contracted buildings and spaces; nor in guarding military property in transit. For OCONUS, the host nation has primary authority as set forth in applicable Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs). Except as authorized by statute or the constitution, the Posse Comitatus Act prohibits the use of DOD uniformed personnel as part of a posse comitatus to assist local law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties. The same prohibition applies to the use of troops to execute federal laws.

Title 10 (USC 371-378) and AR 500-51 provide for military assistance to civilian law enforcement agencies by sharing information, providing equipment, and by training and advising.

Congress, pursuant to its constitutional authority, has provided a broad range of legislation authorizing the President to use regular and federalized forces to execute the laws. The President is currently empowered to use military forces for the following:

- To restore and maintain public order.

- To meet specified contingencies.

- To cope with domestic emergencies.

- To protect public safety.

AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

At the national level, the Department of State is the lead agency for response to terrorist incidents that take place OCONUS. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the lead agency for domestic terrorism. Exceptions are actions that threaten the safety of persons aboard aircraft in flight or that involve nuclear weapons. These are the responsibility of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), respectively. All federal agencies that have resources for responding to terrorism are linked together through agency command centers and crisis management groups to ensure effective coordination of the U.S. response.

Major organizations with jurisdictional authority in a terrorist incident involving military assets in the United States are the DOJ, the FBI, and the DOD.

The DOJ is responsible for overseeing the federal response to acts of domestic terrorism. The Attorney General of the United States, through an appointed Deputy Attorney General, makes major policy decisions and legal judgments related to each terrorist incident as it occurs.

The FBI has been designated as the primary operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents occurring in the United States. When an incident occurs, the first reaction is generally from the special agent in charge (SAC) of the incident area. The SAC is under the supervision of the Director of the FBI. The FBI maintains liaison with each governor's office which is renewed with every change of administration. There is a SAC for each field office throughout the United States. Due to concurrent jurisdiction, the FBI cooperates with state and local law enforcement authorities on a continuing basis.

In accordance with a DOD, DOJ and FBI Memorandum of Understanding, all military preparations and operations, to include the employment of military forces at the scene of a terrorist incident, are the primary responsibility of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). In discharging these functions, the SECDEF observes law enforcement policies as determined by the Attorney General. DOD responsibilities are carried out principally through the Department of The Army (DA), since the Secretary of the Army has primary responsibility for these matters as the DOD executive agent. The Attorney General, through the FBI, coordinates the activities of all federal agencies involved in resolving the incident. He also administers justice in the affected area and coordinates these activities with state and local agencies.

Upon notification of Presidential approval to use military force, the Attorney General advises the Director of the FBI who notifies the SAC. The SECDEF advises the military task force commander. The Commander, Task Force (CTF), and the SAC coordinate the transfer of operational control to the CTF. However, the SAC may revoke the military commitment at any time prior to the assault phase if he determines that military intervention is no longer required. The CTF must agree that a withdrawal can be accomplished without seriously endangering the safety of personnel involved in the incident. If the assault phase is required, the CTF will determine when that phase of the operation is completed and then promptly return command and control to the SAC.

On a military installation, the military commander who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order may take immediate action in response to a terrorist incident. The FBI is notified as soon as possible of all terrorist incidents on military installations. The Attorney General, or his designated representative, determines if the incident is of significant federal interest. If it is, the FBI assumes jurisdiction and the Attorney General coordinates the response. Should military assistance be required, it is furnished in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the memorandum of understanding. If the FBI declines to exercise its jurisdiction, military authorities take appropriate action to resolve the incident.

For incidents on U.S. military installations OCONUS, the installation commander's responsibilities under AR 210-10 are the same as in CONUS with the added requirement to notify the host nation and the Department of State. The Department of State will take primary responsibility for dealing with terrorism involving Americans abroad. Any response taken by the installation will be subject to agreements established with the host nation.

The response to off-post OCONUS incidents is the sole responsibility of the host nation. US military response, if any, depends on the applicable SOFA or memorandums of understanding, and is coordinated through the U.S. Embassy in that country. Military forces will not be provided to host nation authorities without a directive from DOD that has been coordinated with the Department of State. The degree of Department of State interest and involvement of U.S. military forces depend on the incident site, the nature of the incident, the extent of foreign government involvement, and the overall threat to U.S. security. A matrix outlining jurisdiction authority for handling terrorist incidents (CONUS and OCONUS) is depicted in Figure 3-4.

Figure 3-4. Jurisdictional Authority for Terrorist Incidents.
LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Who has primary responsibility for terrorist incidents that occur in the United States?
 - A. INSCOM.
 - B. DOD.
 - C. FBI.
 - D. US Army.

2. The combatting terrorism program is divided into how many components?
 - A. Two.
 - B. Three.
 - C. Five.
 - D. Six.

3. Antiterrorism is considered to be in nature?
 - A. Offensive.
 - B. Defensive.
 - C. Inactive.
 - D. Hyperactive.

4. Counterterrorism is considered to be in nature?
 - A. Offensive.
 - B. Defensive.
 - C. Inactive.
 - D. Hyperactive.

5. What is considered to be the first line of defense in a combatting terrorism program?
 - A. Information.
 - B. Collection.
 - C. Dissemination.
 - D. Intelligence.

6. Collecting and processing domestic terrorist information is the primary responsibility of what agency?
 - A. DOS.
 - B. FBI.

- C. NSA.
 - D. ACSI.
7. Who provides overall direction and coordination of the U.S. Army counterintelligence effort overseas?
- A. INSCOM.
 - B. NIS.
 - C. FBI.
 - D. ITAC.
8. The primary source of intelligence for the combatting terrorism program is?
- A. Criminal information.
 - B. Classified information.
 - C. Local information.
 - D. Open source information.
9. Who has primary responsibility for terrorist acts that involve Americans OCONUS?
- A. Host nation.
 - B. State Department.
 - C. FBI.
 - D. INSCOM.
10. Crisis Management Teams are primarily considered to be?
- A. Defensive in nature.
 - B. Never used.
 - C. Offensive in nature.

- D. Used to control the media.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	C. The FBI is the primary operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents in the US. (page 3-24, para 4)
2.	A. The combatting terrorism program is divided into antiterrorism and counterterrorism. (page 3-3, para 6)
3.	B. Antiterrorism (defensive measures) is the proactive, or preventive stage of combatting terrorism. (page 3-3, para 6)
4.	A. Counterterrorism (offensive measures) is the reactive, tactical stage of combatting terrorism. (page 3-3, para 6)
5.	D. Intelligence is the first line of defense in the combatting terrorism program. (page 3-7, para 3)
6.	B. Collecting and processing domestic terrorist information is an FBI responsibility. (page 3-7, para 4)

- 7. A. INSCOM is the lead US Army agency controlling any foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities directed against terrorists and terrorist acts. (pages 3-6 and 3-7, paras 6 and 2)
- 8. A. Criminal information is a major source for terrorist intelligence (page 3-9, para 5).
- 9. B. At the national level, the Department of State is the lead agency for response to terrorist incidents that take place OCONUS. (page 3-23, para 5)
- 10. C. A CMT is set up to facilitate combatting terrorism (page 3-15, para 1).

APPENDICES A - D

Appendix A - Known Terrorist Organizations

Appendix B - Individual Protective Measures for U.S. Military Personnel

Appendix C - Terrorism Specific Terminology

Appendix D - Acronyms and Abbreviations

Use the above publication extracts to take this subcourse. At the time this subcourse was written, these were the most current publications. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

APPENDIX A - KNOWN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

NOTE TO THE STUDENT:

The organizations listed below have been identified as known terrorist organizations in the past. Many of these groups are still active and pose a threat. Additional information for each organization can be obtained through the Defense Intelligence Agency publication, Terrorist Groups Profiles.

Latin America

Argentina:

AAA Alianza Anticomunista Argentina (Anti-Communist Alliance)

DP Montoneros ERP Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (People's Revolutionary Army)
(August 22 Movement)

ERP Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (People's Revolutionary Army) (Communist)

MANO Argentina National Organization Movement TC Tacuara (Fascist)

Bolivia:

EDM Death Squads

ELN Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Army)

FSB Bolivian Socialist Phalange (Fascist)

MIR Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia

Brazil:

AAB Anti-Communist Alliance of Brazil

EDM Death Squads

ELN Action for National Liberation

MR-8 Revolutionary Movement of the 8th

VAR Vanguardia Armada Revolucionario (Armed Revolutionary Vanguard) Marighella)

VPR Popular Revolutionary Vanguard

Chile:

EDM Death Squads

LP Patria Libertad (Right Wing)

MIR Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Movement of the Left)

NASAC Chilean National Socialist Alliance (Neo-Nazi)

PAG Proletarian Action Group

Columbia:

ELN Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Army)

EPL Ejercito Popular de Liberacion (Popular Liberation Army)

FARC Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Columbia (Armed Revolutionary Forces of Columbia)

M-19 Movimiento 19 April (April 19 Movement)

MAS Vigilante Group (Organized Crime)

MLFC Military Liberation Front of Columbia

Costa Rica:

MRP People's Revolutionary Movement

RSC Revolutionary Solidarity Commands

RSRG Roberto Santucho Revolutionary Group

Dominican Republic:

LB La Banda (Vigilante)

MPD Movimiento Popular Dominicano (Dominican Popular Movement)

El Salvador:

ERP Ejercito

Revolucionario del Pueblo (People's Revolutionary Army)

FAPU Frente de Accion Popular Unificado (United Popular Action Front)

FARN Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Nacional (Armed Forces of National Resistance)

FDER Democratic Revolutionary Front

FPL Fuerzas Populares de Liberacion Farabunda Marti (Farabundi Marti Popular Forces of Liberation)

UGB Union Guerrera Blanca (White Fighting Union) (Right Wing Extremist)

WWU White Warrior Union (Right Wing)

Guatemala:

EGP Ejercito Guerrillero de los Pobres (Guerrilla Army of the Poor)

FAA Armed Action Army (Right Wing)

MLN National Liberation Movement

MPR People's Revolutionary Movement

MR-13 Movimiento Revolucionario Alejandro de Leon 13 Noviembre (Revolutionary Movement Alejandro de Leon November 13)

NCG Guatemala National Commando

OPO WG Eye for Eye White Brotherhood (Right Wing)

Z Group Z (Fascist)

Haiti:

CNLB Coalition of national Liberation Brigades

Honduras:

MAR Armed Revolutionary Movement

MPL Movimiento de Liberacion Popular (Popular Liberation Movement)

MPLC Movimiento de Liberacio Popular Cinchonero (Cinchonero Popular Liberation

Movement)

VEN Venceremos Organization (Terrorist Support)

Mexico:

ACNR Asociacion Civica Nacional Revolucionaria (National Revolutionary Civic Association)

BB Brigade Blanca (Right Wing)

ELP People's Revolutionary Army

ERPM Mexican People's Revolutionary Army

FRAP Fuerzas Revolucionarias Armadas del Pueblo (People's Revolutionary Armed Forces)

LCA Liga Comunista Armada (Armed Communist League)

LCS-23 Liga Comunista 23 Septiembre (23rd September Communist League)

OLC Lucio Cabanas Organization

Nicaragua:

ARD Democratic Revolutionary Alliance

SC Sandinistas (Contras)

Panama:

IU Indio Uno

Paraguay:

Movement Popular Colorado Movement (Armed Faction)

DEP Military Political Organization (Right Wing)

Peru:

AAP Peruvian Anti-Communist Alliance

CO Condor

MANO Armed Nationalist Movement Organization

MIR Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (Movement of the Revolutionary Left)

SL Sendero Luminosa (Shining Path)

Uruguay:

AMS Militant Socialist Group

GAU United Action Group

MLN Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement) (Tupamaros)

OPR-23 Popular Revolutionary Organization 23

Venezuela:

GAS American Silva Group

GL Red Flag Group

EUROPE

Belgium:

CCC Communist Combatant Cells

JLB Julian Lahout Brigade

Federal Republic of Germany:

RAF Rote Armee Fraktion (Red Army Faction) (Formerly known as the Bader/Meinhoff Group)

RZ Revolutionare Zellen (Revolutionary Cells)

Wehrsportgruppe Hoffman (Defense Sports Group Hoffman) (Neo-Nazi)

France:

AD Action Directe (Direct Action Group)

LARF Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction

NO New Order (Extreme Right Wing)

RSB Raul Sandic Brigade

Greece:

ELA Epanastatikos Laikos Agonas (People's Revolutionary Struggle)

RA Revolutionary Action

N-17 November 17th Revolutionary Organization (Left-wing)

DEV-SOL (Left-Wing)

Italy:

ACN Armed Communist Nuclei

AO Autonomous Workers

BR Brigade Rosse (Red Brigades)

NAR Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari (Armed Revolutionary Nuclei) (Neo-Fascist)

ON Ordine Nero (Black Order) (Fascist)

Netherlands:

RH Rode Hulp (Red Help)

RMS South Moluccan Freedom Federation

Portugal

CDEC Commando for the Defense of Civilians (Neo-Fascist)

ELP Exercito de Liberacao Portugues (Portuguese Liberation Army)

FP-25 Forcas Populares do 25 Abril (Popular Forces 25 April) (Trotskyite)

PACM Portuguese Anticommunist Movement (Counterterror)

Spain:

ETA Euskadi ta Askatasuna (Freedom for the Basque Homeland)

FN Fuerza Nueva (New Force) (Neo-Fascist)

FRAP Frente Revolucionario Antifascista y Patriotico (Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Revolutionary Front)

GRAPO Grupo de Resistencia Anifascista de Primero de Octubre (1st of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group)

NIG Nationalist Intervention Group (Right Wing)

Switzerland:

JCAG Justice Commando of the Armenian Genocide LBJ Les Beliers De Jura (Marxist)

PKC Petra Klaus Commando (International)

Turkey:

BKT Bozkurtler (Grey Wolves) (Right Wing)

DEV GENC Revolutionary Youth Federation

DEV SOL Revolutionary Left

DEV YOL Revolutionary Army

MLAPU Marksist Leninist Propaganda Silahli Birligi (Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda unit)

TIC Turkish Idealist Club (Right Wing)

TLPA Turk Halk Kurtulus Ordusu (Turkish People's Liberation Army)

United Kingdom:

AB The Angry Brigade

AG Army of the Gael (Right Wing)

C88 Column 88 (Neo-Fascist)

INLA Irish National Liberation Army (Marxist)

IRA Irish Republican Army

IRA(P) Provisional Irish Republican Army

UDA Ulster Defense Association (Right Wing)

UDR Ulster Defense Regiment (Right Wing)

Middle East/Africa

Afghanistan:

AIS Afghan Islamic Society (Religious Fundamentalists)

ANLF Afghan National Liberation Front

IALA Islamic Allegiance for Liberation of Afghanistan

Algeria:

OPR Organization of Popular Resistance (Right Wing)

ULFNA United Liberation Front of the New Algeria

Angola:

NUTLA National Union for Total Liberation of Angola

MPLA Movimento Popular para a Libertacao de Angola (Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola)

Egypt

AJ-AJ AI Jiahd-AI Jiahd (Radical Islamic)

ATWH Altakfir Waal Hijra (Moslem Brotherhood Faction)

Ethiopia:

ELF Eritrean Liberation Front (Separatist)

KLF Kurdish Liberation Front

MEK Mujahdin El Khalk (People's Strugglers)

OLF Oromo Liberation Front (Somali backed)

PLF Popular Liberation Forces (Monarchist)

TPLF Tigre People's Liberation Front Iraq

Iraq:

IMIA Iraqi Movement for Islamic Action

KRP Kirdish Revolutionary Organization

ALF Arab Liberation Front

Israel:

PLO Palestine Liberation Organization (Arab)

WOG Wrath of God (Counterterrorist terrorist)

Jordan:

JNLM Jordanian National Liberation Movement

Lebanon:

AJM Al Jihad Mugadis AMAL Shiite Movement

PH Phalange

Libya:

NFSL National Front for the Salvation of Libya

PCLS People's Committee for Libyan Students

Mozambique:

COREMO Comite Revolucionario de Mocambique (Revolutionary Committee of Mozambique)

FRELIMO Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (Mozambique Liberation Front)

Palestinians:

AF Al Fatah (Palestinian National Liberation Movement)

AS Al Sa'iga (Syrian Sponsored)

BSO Black September Organization

EPR Eagles of Palestinian Revolution

MBC Muhammed Boudia Commando (AKA Carlos Group)

OANY Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth

PFPL Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (Jabhat al-Shaabiya li Tahrir Falistin)

PFLP-GC Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine General Command (Jabhat al-Shaabiya li Tahrir Falistin al-Quiyadat al-Ama)

PDFLP Popular Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine

PLA Palestine Liberation Army

PLO Palestine Liberation Organization

RCF Revolutionary Council of Fatah (Abu Nidal Faction)

Somalia:

SDSF Somali Democratic Salvation Front

SLF Somali Liberation Front

South Africa:

ANC African National Congress (Marxist)

PAC Pan African Congress (Marxist)

SWAPO Southwest African People's Organization

Sudan:

NFS National Front of Sudan (Right Wing)

SPF Sudanese Progressive Front

SSLF Southern Sudan Liberation Front

Tunisia:

TARF Tunsian Armed Resistance Front

Yemen (North):

ENU Eagles of National Unity

FLOS Y Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (Jabhat al-tahrir al-Janubu al-Yemen)

ASIA

Bangladesh:

JSD Jatyo Samajtantrik Dal (Nationalist Socialist Party) (Right Wing)

KIO Kachin Independence Organization

NUP National Unity Party Burma

NDF National Democratic Front (Right Wing)

Campuchea (Cambodia)

KPNLF Khmer People's National Liberation Front

India:

AM Anand Marg (Path of Bliss)

KLF Kasmirir Liberation Front

UPRF Universal Proutist Liberation Front

Indonesia:

DIHWC Darul Islam Holy War Command

PKI Partal Komunis Indonesia (Communist Party of Indonesia) (Maoist)

RMS Free Molucan Movement

Japan:

CH Nucleous Faction

Chukaku-Ha - (Extreme Left-Wing)

Middle Core

Nucleous Faction

Zenchin (Group's Periodical)

GT

Gijin To (Martyr's Party)

JRA/UJRA Japanese Red Army, Untied JRA

MAR Maruseido (Marxist Youth)

MCRA Middle Core Revolutionary Army

SGK Sokagakkai

URLG Unified Revolutionary Liberty Group (New Left)

Zengakuren (National Union of Autonomous Committees of Japanese Students)

Korea (ROK):

MD Masked Dance (Marxist Youth)

RPRK Revolutionary Party for Reunification of Korea

Malaysia:

MNLA Malaysian National Liberation Army

PGRS Sarawak People's Guerrilla Force

SK Communist Party Organization

Pakistan:

AZ Al Zulfikar

NAP National Awami Party (Maoist)

PPP Pakistani People's Party

Phillipines:

BMA Bangsa Moro Army ILF Islamic Liberation Front (PLO connected)

MNLF Moro National Liberation Front

NPA New People's Army

PRF People's Revolutionary Front

TNPLA The New People's Liberation Army

TPLA The Phillipines Liberation Army

Sri Lanka:

JVP People's Liberation Front

Taiwan:

PLF People's Liberation Front

Thailand:

PLF Pattani Liberation Front TPLF Thai People's Liberation Front

Anti-Castro Cuban Organizations:

ABDALA April 17th Movement

Anti-Castro Commando B2506 Brigade

Bay of Pigs Veteran's Association

CAC Cuban Action Commando

CORU Coordination of the United Revolutionary Organization

CRD Cuban Revolutionary Directoate

EC El Condor

EPC El Poder Cubano (Cuban Power 76)

F-14 Organization

FIN National Integration Front/AKA Cuban National Front

FLNC Cuban National Liberation Front

ISRUC International Secret Revolutionary United Cells

JCN Joint Cuban Coordination Group M-7

Movement of the 7th

Omega 7

PLBC Pedro Luis Boitel Commando

PR Pragmatistas

SCG Secret Cuban Government

SFE Second Front of Escambray

SHO Secret Hand Organization (Crime connected)

JFACC United Front of Anti-Castro Cubans

YOS Youth of the Star

PUERTO RICO:

Puerto Rican Separatist Terrorist Organization

CAL Armed Liberation Commandos

COPAAN Anti-Annexation Patriotic Committee

CRIA Independent Armed Revolutionary Commandos

CRP People's Revolutionary Commandos

FALN Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion (Armed Forces of National Liberation)

FARP Armed Forces of Popular Resistance

MAR Movimiento de Accion Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Action Movement)

MIRA Armed Revolutionary Independence Movement

NLN National Liberation Movement (Puerto Rican and Chicano)

MPR People's Revolutionary Movement--Machateros

OVPR Organization of Volunteers of the Puerto Rican Revolution

SSDAC Student Self-Defense Armed Commando (Cuban connections)

TRANSNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS:

APRM Armenian Popular Revolutionary Movement

ARF Armenian Revolutionary Federation

ASLA Armenian Secret Liberation Army

AYF Armenian Youth Federation

CGIB Che Guevera International Brigade

CIS Croation Intelligence Service

EANJAF East Asia NATO-Japanese Armed Front

HRB Croation revolutionary Brotherhood

IASF Iranian and Arab Student Federation

IIG Islamic International Guerrillas

ILO Islamic Liberation Organizations (Shiite)

IRF International Revolutionary Front

JCAG Justice Commando of the Armenian Genocide

JDL Jewish Defense League

JRA/UJRA Japanese Red Army/United Japanese Red Army

MB Moslem Brotherhood

MRC Mohammed Boudia Commando (Carlos)

CANADA/UNITED STATES

CANADA:

FLQ- Front de Liberation du Canada

United States:

AIM - American Indian Movement

Alpha 66

A.M.E.R.I.C.A.N. Army

Army of God

Aryan Nations

Black Guerrilla Family

BLA - Black Liberation Army

Black Panthers

Croatian Revolutionary Army

Cuban Nationalist Movement

FALN - Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion (Armed Forces of National Liberation)

JDL - Jewish Defense League

JDA - Jewish Direct Action

KKK - Ku Klux Klan

M-19 Communist Organizations:

Armed Resistance Unit

Guerrilla Resistance Movement

Red Guerrilla Resistance

Revolutionary Armed Task Force

United Freedom Front

Macheteros

NIRCA - Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association

NORIAD - Irish Northern Aid Committee (Money collected goes to IRA)

Republic of New Africa

Revolutionary Communist Party

SLA - Symbionese Liberation Army

TT - Tribal Thumb/Wells Spring Commune

IT 0468

A-2

Wolverines

WUO - Weather Underground Organization

PFOC - Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (Front Organization for WUO).

EZU - Emiliano Zapata Unit

INTERNATIONAL GROUPS OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES

ASALA - Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia

FMLN - El Salvador Intelligence and Support Cells

FSLN - Nicaraguan Intelligence and Support Cells

IRA - Intelligence and Logistics Cells

Iranian bombing/Assassination Teams

JCAG - Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide

Libyan Assassination Teams

M-19 - Columbia Support Cells

PFLP - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Intelligence Cells

PLO - Popular Liberation Front Support Groups

APPENDIX B - INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT ALERTNESS, COUPLED WITH COMMON SENSE AND PERSONAL INITIATIVE IN TAKING SECURITY PRECAUTIONS, IS THE BEST DETERRENT TO TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.

** This handout is intended to acquaint you with security measures that will help protect, and possibly prevent, your dependents and you from becoming victims of terrorism.

** Normally undefended, easily identifiable and accessible, US military personnel are, by nature and practice, "soft" targets; making them vulnerable to terrorist attack.

** Terrorists have been responsible for detonating bombs in crowded public places; hijacking commercial aircraft and holding passengers for ransom; and assaulting, kidnapping, and assassinating, diplomats, military personnel, and business executives. Total protection from acts of terrorism is obviously impossible, but basic common sense and the ability to react can significantly reduce the likelihood of a successful terrorist attack.

** Terrorists strike when and where they sense their targets to be most vulnerable and are most successful when personal security measures are lax and daily routines are predictable.

** The terrorist threat varies from country to country. Therefore, defensive measures should be considered in direct relationship to the likelihood of terrorist activity in the country where you are assigned or traveling.

REALIZE THE SECURITY IMPACT ON YOUR TRAVEL ITINERARY

** ESTABLISH POINTS OF CONTACT. Beginning with your arrival on foreign soil, someone should know your whereabouts at all times. Let your contact know when you arrive in-country and your travel plans, and keep him abreast of any changes that may occur.

** AVOID REVEALING PLANS. Use discretion in revealing personal plans during conversations.

** CARRY IDENTIFICATION. When asked for identification, give only the information requested. Never surrender your entire wallet or purse nor leave your wallet/purse unattended. Carry identification that gives your blood type as well as any special medical condition or medication requirement. Keep on-hand at least a one-week supply of essential medicines.

** KNOW WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES. Memorize emergency telephone numbers and know how to use the local telephone system. Have a basic vocabulary in the language of the area. Know phrases such as: "I need a doctor/policeman," "Where is the hospital/police station?", and "HELP!"

**** AVOID ROUTINE SCHEDULES.** Routine schedules are easy to follow. Be particularly sensitive to the possibility of surveillance. Arrival and departure times, as well as the routes taken to and from work/home, should be varied as often as possible. Different vehicles should be used to make targeting more difficult. For official business, consideration should be given to using unmarked government vehicles where available.

**** AVOID WEARING MILITARY UNIFORMS.** During periods of travel and recreation, wearing military uniforms could attract unwanted attention.

**** KEEP A LOW PROFILE.** Clothes, automobiles, and other outward vestiges of nationality should not contrast vividly with those of the country to which you are assigned or in which you are traveling. Clothing should not give the impression of wealth or importance (DO NOT FLASH LARGE SUMS OF MONEY).

**** AVOID GOING OUT ALONE.** Since there is usually safety in numbers, avoid going out alone. Form groups of three or more in public to deny an attractive target-of-opportunity.

**** AVOID SHORTCUTS WHEN WALKING.** Walk only on well-lighted, heavily traveled streets whenever possible. Avoid shortcuts through alleys. Walk in the middle of the sidewalk. If, while walking, you are threatened by the occupants of a car, seek help by running in the direction opposite to that in which the car is traveling. If approached by a suspicious looking person on foot, cross the street or change direction.

**** SHUN PUBLICITY.** Shun publicity in the local news media. It is important that home addresses and telephone numbers of DOD personnel be safeguarded. Personal and background information concerning family members should also be withheld.

**** AVOID CIVIL DISTURBANCES.** Every effort should be made to avoid civil disturbances or disputes with local citizens. Bear in mind that in some forms of violence, such as demonstrations, taking refuge in a telephone booth may offer some protection.

**** AVOID TAKING STREET-LEVEL ROOMS AND USING STAIRWELLS.** When checking into a guesthouse, avoid street-level rooms. In buildings, use elevators rather than risk attack in stairwells. Stand near the elevator control panel and, if threatened, push the alarm button.

**** SAFEGUARD YOUR KEYS.** Never leave keys in coat pockets. If keys to your residence are lost, have locks changed.

**** ESTABLISH CODES AND SIGNALS.** Establish a simple verbal code and/or hand signals to alert family or organizational members of danger.

Safeguards Regarding Vehicles

**** Drive on well-lighted streets at night.**

- ** Never pick up hitchhikers.
- ** Lock your car when unattended. If it is necessary to park your car in a commercial facility, leave only the ignition key with the parking attendant.
- ** Park your car in a locked garage, protected area, or at least off the street.
- ** Drive toward the center of the road on multiple-lane highways to make it more difficult for your car to be forced to the curb.
- ** Signal for police assistance if your car breaks down in an unfamiliar area. Raise the hood and trunk and remain in the car with doors locked and windows rolled up.
- ** Use unmarked vehicles whenever possible, preferably locally- produced models similar to those commonly used by the local populace.
- ** Do not wear military headgear denoting rank. Insignia should be concealed while traveling in vehicles in high threat areas.
- ** Be alert to surveillance while traveling in automobiles.

APPENDIX C - TERRORISM SPECIFIC TERMS

Antiterrorism: Defensive measures taken to reduce the vulnerabilities of personnel, their dependents, facilities, and equipment to terrorist acts.

Counterintelligence: Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage and other clandestine activities; sabotage; international terrorist activities or assassinations. Also conducted for, or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, but not including personnel, physical, document or communication security programs.

Counterterrorism: Offensive measures taken to respond to terrorist acts to include the gathering of information and threat analysis in support of these measures.

Crazies-Pathological: Mentally ill persons who commit terrorists acts during periods of psychiatric disturbances.

Criminal Terrorists: Persons who commit terrorist acts for purely criminal reasons or personal gain.

Establishment Terrorists: Government-sponsored or tolerated actions against its own people and other opposition.

Extraterritorial Terrorists: Basically transnational, they operate against targets in a third country.

Foreign Intelligence: Information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations or persons, but not including counterintelligence except for information on international terrorist activities.

Foreign Power: Any foreign government, foreign-based political party, foreign military force, foreign-based terrorist group, or any organization composed, in major part, of any such entity or entities.

International Terrorist: Terrorism transcending international boundaries. Activity varies in the carrying out of the act, the purpose of the act, the nationalities of the victims, or the resolution of the incident. These acts are usually designed to attract wide publicity to focus attention on the existence, cause, or demands of the terrorists.

APPENDIX D

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AD -- Anno Domini
AR -- Army Regulation
AUTOSEVOCOM -- Automatic Secure Voice Communication System

C2 -- Command and Control
CIA -- Central Intelligence Agency
CID -- Criminal Investigation Division
CMT -- Crisis Management Team
CONUS -- Continental United States
CPX --Command Post Exercise

DA -- Department of the Army
DCSINT -- Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DCSOPS -- Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
DIA -- Defense Intelligence Agency
DIR -- Directive
DSS -- Defense Security Services
DOD -- Department of Defense
DOIM -- Director of Information Management
DOJ -- Department of Justice

EEFI -- Essential Elements of Friendly Information
EOC -- Emergency Operations Center
EOD --Explosive Ordnance Disposal

FAA -- Federal Aviation Administration
FBI -- Federal Bureau of Investigation
FC -- Field Circular
Fed Reg -- Federal Regulation
FM -- Field Manual
FTX -- Field Training Exercise

HOIS -- Hostile Intelligence Services
HQ -- Headquarters
HUMINT -- Human Intelligence

IAW -- In Accordance With
IED -- Improvised Explosive Device
IMINT -- Imagery Intelligence
INSCOM -- US Army Intelligence and Security Command
ITAC -- Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
IVA -- Installation Vulnerability Assessment

JOINT - OOTW -- Joint Operations Other Than War

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MACOM -- Major Command
MED -- Medical
MP -- Military Police
MTT -- Mobile Training Team

NCA -- National Command Authorities
NCO -- Noncommissioned Officer
NIS -- Naval Investigative Services
NRC -- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSA -- National Security Agency

OCONUS -- Outside Continental United States
OH -- Operational Handbook
OOTW -- Operations Other Than War
OPLAN -- Operations Plan
OPORD -- Operations Order
OPSEC -- Operations Security
OSI -- Office of Special Investigations

PAO -- Public Affairs Officer
PIR -- Priority Intelligence Requirement
PM -- Provost Marshal

SAC -- Special Agent in Charge
SAEDA -- Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the US Army
SASO -- Stability and Support Operations
SEC -- Section
SECDEF -- Secretary of Defense
SIGINT -- Signals Intelligence
SIR -- Serious Incident Report
SJA -- Staff Judge Advocate
SOFA -- Status of Forces Agreement
SOP -- Standing Operating Procedure
SRT -- Special Reaction Team
SUPP -- Supplement

TC -- Training Circular
TMF -- Threat Management Force
TOE -- Table(s) of Organization and Equipment

US -- United States
USACIDC -- US Army Criminal Investigation Command
USAIA -- US Army Intelligence Agency
USC -- United States Code

VIP -- Very Important Person